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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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12 December 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON AFRICAN MARXISM ANALYZED

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 8 Oct 85 pp 2, 18

/Article by Antonio Graca: "Eanes and 'African Marxism'"<sup>7</sup>

/Text<sup>7</sup> The recent speech by the President of the Republic at the Gulbenkian seminar on "Portugal, the Official Portuguese-Language-Speaking African States, and the United States," where he made some interesting remarks on "African Marxism," has been the target of at least two virulent commentaries in the Portuguese daily press which presumably are neither in error, nor paradoxical. One of them, along the lines of the now defunct DIARIO DA MANHA, does not deserve any kind of comment; it is in very bad taste and proves to be rather thin. The other one (1) is a kind of editorial, signed by the managing editor of a popular and esteemed Lisbon evening paper and requires special attention; that is because it reveals a considerable lack of understanding of the speech made by the President and perhaps even a definite lack of knowledge concerning the specific situations on which it expressed its opinion.

The central aspect of the speech made by Eanes (2) boils down to the need for viewing the real African situation--particularly the situation of the countries that have emerged from Portuguese colonial rule--in the light of the new analytical categories which go beyond those traditionally used in the analysis of what many people have agreed to call the "modern industrial societies of the West or the East." The reading of the African situation such as it really is on the basis of the usual theoretical models can indeed cause the exact opposite effects in the political decision-making process, that is to say, it can bring about decisions whose (unwanted) effects are harmful to the interests of the party that makes the decisions.

The phase shift between these models and the real African situation however does not spring from any reason of a geographic nature (in Africa) and even less so from a racial nature (black Africa) but is indeed rooted in another type of issue: The fact that they were built for an analysis of countries

which have reached a high degree of technological, economic, social, and scientific development and which therefore prove to be of little value when situations of underdevelopment are involved.

At the base of the difficulties of conceptual harmonization we find thus a group of problems which very often are conjured up, such as those involving relations between political forms and development levels, the construction of the structure called the "state" in contexts in which one cannot properly speak of "nation" or "civil society" and where notions such as "borders" and "national language" cannot be equated in the same terms in which they are in consolidated social formations.

The idea advocated in the Eanes speech in this respect is clear and free of any equivocation: Regardless of the ideology they proclaim, the new African states in general--even those that have a clearly pro-Western policy--adopt a centralized and verticalized power model which is quite different from the model of political democracy as a technique of selecting government officials and decision-making processes.

This shows that the central issue governing a certain organizational model has nothing to do with the ideological self-representation of the new states but, instead, with the entire procession of related problems with which underdevelopment, dependence, the mechanisms of unequal trade, the colonial heritage, the wars of national liberation and the wars in defense of political independence, as well as the inconsistencies of international policy and economics, confront the organization of political power, its domestic and foreign defense, its development start-up policies, the establishment of national cadres, etc.

According to Eanes this is what to a great extent explains the Marxist reference of countries such as Angola and Mozambique. The ideology to which they subscribe and the socialist destinies advanced here in the form of goals naturally were influenced "by the foreign alliances which in a certain way were inserted in the generic process of these nations." But they were -- one might add--influenced in this fashion also by the solidarity in the antifascist struggle, by the contacts between the major nationalist movements and the Marxist sectors of Portuguese democratic opposition. Even if this were not to turn out to be true, there would be justified doubts as to the possibility of importing a model of political organization that is profoundly different from the existing model. The transposition of Western political democracy to similar real situations has almost never materialized. The cases normally presented as such are far from satisfying the essential elements of the democratic movement, even when the commitment to their effective transposition was backed by colonial powers (such as Great Britain or France) with at least a century of democracy in practice.

The analysis that is behind the Eanes speech therefore shows particular attention to the African situation and an updated knowledge of the lessons to be learned from the social sciences. The same unfortunately is not true of the newspaper comment mentioned earlier which was based only on the system of beliefs and values of its author.

Particularly serious in this comment is the pure and simple identification between "Marxism" and "Soviet rule" which would even make it possible to present the current situation in some of those countries as a situation "of one colonialism replaced by another one and this one would be coming from Eastern Europe, not Western Europe."

Talking only about the case of Angola--a case which, in point of fact, the comment talks about without specifically mentioning it (was it pure journalistic coincidence to have the photo of the new ambassador of Angola along with this commentary?)--talking about the existence of a form of colonialism in the terms insinuated here entails at least several errors:

1. It would mean equating effective colonial rule exercised by foreigners and indirect rule exercised by the citizens themselves, a thesis dear to our extreme right which, in the final analysis, however is designed to legitimize Portuguese colonialism.
2. It would mean asserting that present-day Angolan and political power is nothing but an instrument of one of the superpowers, the USSR, a thesis which is so basic in theoretical terms that one might for example say that the Portuguese government is a simple representative of the interests of another superpower, the United States. Either of these would mean boiling the approach to these situations down to viewing life and the current political situation as being mostly dominated by factors outside the social formations themselves, specifically, in order to reduce the whole situation to the Machiavellianism of the political-military strategies of the big blocs.
3. It would mean failing to note that the basic purpose of any neocolonialism (if that is what we are really talking about) is to explore natural resources, the production operations of the colonized country.

Now, anybody who is even slightly interested in the Angolan situation knows that this is an economy that is wide open to the outside world, a country whose main resources (petroleum, geological and mining operations) are being exploited in association with Angolan enterprises by multinationals, organized by Western capital. As for the rest, most of that country's trade is with the West.

One might say that this would leave us with Soviet-Cuban ideological domination and military domination. But, if these forms are stripped of economic domination, they would lose much of their effectiveness and their meaning (is this not, by the way, true of Portuguese colonialism itself?). Here again it becomes necessary to go beyond the level of the primary approach to the analysis.

The Cuban military presence on Angolan territory (the Soviet presence has diminished and, as we know, there was never an identity of positions between Cuba and the USSR on the matter of Angola) in effect has been recognized in various political quarters as a factor of stabilization in the area. One cannot approach the problem of the Cuban political presence without simultaneously taking into account the effective South African military aggression and occupation which the RPA /Angolan People's Republic/ has been suffering; that is indeed part of an obvious attempt at the neocolonization of all of Southern Africa, as specifically expressed in Namibia today. Once again, Eanes in his speech clarifies something on that score when he emphasizes that "the mosaic of tribes constituting the African nations makes them particularly vulnerable to any external force, and for that, all you need is any kind of operations that accentuate those tribal differences." This is a factor that makes for the "easy disturbance of the unity of the African states" which the Apartheid regime knows only too well.

We might add that, if the Cuban military presence makes us talk about neocolonialism (or even occupation), the author of the commentary should certainly pose the problem in relation to the foreign troops which remain on Portuguese territory in accordance with international treaties and agreements.

This would leave us with one last mistaken argument: The argument of ideological colonization as symbolized by the adoption of the Marxist reference model.

Now, even a minimum consideration of this topic would necessitate distinguishing various levels of analysis of the social reality. Obviously, one could not in this sense speak of ideological colonization; in this connection we recall even a program of a Portuguese party, such as the PPD/PSD /Popular Democratic Party--Social Democratic Party/ makes some rather odd references to the importance of Marxism as an instrument of analysis. As for the rest, the words in the interview given to J.L. /expansion unknown/ by a former student of philosophy and an excellent singer--who recognizes the need for making an in-depth study of Marx--would not be enough either to eliminate the claim as to the scientific nature of Marxist theory. In this connection we recall that a scientist, such as Piaget, who was profoundly familiar with the "two cultures," did not fail to realize that--on the topic we are now talking about, that is to say, the topic of ideologies--"a sociology, such as that of Marx" supplies "a noteworthy critical instrument which enables us to discover the sociomorphic element even in the most refined products of contemporary metaphysical thought." And here is more: "The achievement of Karl Marx consists in the fact that he distinguished, in social phenomena, an effective infrastructure and a superstructure which oscillates between symbolism and the development of an adequate awareness, in the same sense (and Marx himself stated so explicitly) in which psychology finds itself obligated to distinguish between real behavior and awareness" (4).

Second, Marxism involves an ideological facet. Here we can say that the very core of Marxism is rooted in the belief in the possibility of building a classless society without any exploitation of man by man, in the pursuit of

effective equality between men, values which, by the way, transcend the Marxist ideological assets and constitute a capital of hope shared by other social doctrines. Just as the Inquisition, by itself, does not prove the failure of the religious values of Catholicism, so does the existence of political practices or experiences that do not jibe with the values that are proclaimed although they are sociologically explicable (as in the case of Stalinism) not in itself represent the denial of these values as a critical reference goal for situations of exploitation and oppression. This, by the way, is where we find the partial roots of the adoption of Marxism, as a doctrine, by many of the new African states. And it is probably in this sense that the Eanes speech states that African Marxism is "instrumental in the sense that it turns out to be an ideological instrument for the assertion of African nationalism."

Third, Marxism involves a political-organizational facet which--although it does not coincide in the various socialist experiences--is usually summarized in the form of a model that implies a monist system (single party, single labor union, state-run business, planned and heavily centralized economy) which is critically opposed by Western organized political pluralism or, in the words of Eanes, "pure political democracy." It is probably this organized political aspect which has been most challenged in the West, including by "Western Marxism" itself which seeks to explain the existence of this model in the light of historical and contemporary circumstances and through an insufficient theoretical coverage of the question of the state to the detriment of the question of the party, thus removing the need for the reproduction of the Soviet model in situations of high economic, social, and cultural development. We realize that a certain organization is a means for attaining certain goals and that it is only one means among several possible assumptions. But this means (even if it is an end in itself) cannot be ethically divorced from the ends which it seeks to attain, nor can it sociologically forget the constraints of the environment in which they germinate and operate (development level of production forces, available human resources, existing political model, etc.)--constraints which represent variables that are not susceptible to short-term modification.

The Eanes speech attracts our attention basically because of this last aspect: The adoption of a centralized and verticalized power model, based on the national liberation wars and on the military structure resulting from them, mostly internal factors, particularly due to the fact that this model makes it possible "to create and cement a national unity and a national identity in societies where they did not exist to the slightest degree and to make viable, in terms of domestic and foreign security, a credible state"; in other words, the fact that the state "above all" has "the priority task of building the nation and constructing civilian society itself." We might add: Following the example of what happened in Europe in the case of the absolute states.

This is why--says Eanes--waiting for those states "to abandon that model--even in terms of declarations of principles--would, on the part of the West, constitute either ideological naiveness, divorced from reality and ignorant

of the facts or a deliberate intention to interfere in the process of transformation of these regimes, which proves to be no less unrealistic."

We might perhaps even add the following: The road to the broad democratization of those states, in terms of the progressive socialization of power, does not imply the transposition of democratic-liberal parliamentarianism, of the system of democratic elitism which is inherent in the Western societies, the adoption of a Schumpeterian model of a balanced democracy. This will very probably be done along different roads, in accordance with the levels of economic, social, and cultural development that may have been achieved, as a result of the (military, financial, etc.) development conditions which were given to them.

Thinking the opposite would imply ethnocentrically prolonging a certain concept of democracy beyond the conditions of its flowering and consolidation. Imposing it would certainly constitute definite foreign interference. This can be deduced also from the words of a serious liberal investigator such as C.B. MacPherson: "Democracy must not be identified only and exclusively with our unique liberal democracy; the definitely non-liberal systems, which prevail in the Soviet countries, and the other, somewhat different non-liberal systems of the majority of the underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa, have a legitimate historical right to demand for themselves the name democracy".

In conclusion:

The image of General Eanes is one of a politician with a Catholic, nationalist, and social-democratic ideological training. His analysis obviously cannot be identified with the self-representation which the new African states, whose official language is Portugal and who follow Marxism, have of themselves. But it does reveal a calm and lucid man, who is informed as to the facts and ideas and who has a dimension of state, a man who knows how to understand and respect the political opinions of others.

The commentary I have just commented on had precisely the opposite characteristics. One might even think that the reasons that motivated it did not result from the fact that this speech by Eanes was in error but rather that it was not. If this were so, it would make that commentary less mistaken but certainly more irresponsible. As a matter of fact, the expression of this kind of opinions by somebody who runs a government communications organ cannot fail to generate misconceptions and to disturb a clear, uncomplicated, and autonomous relationship with Africa.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. See Pacheco de Andrade, "Only One Word: Wrong," DIARIO POPULAR, May 15, 1985
2. I did not have the complete text of the speech made by the President of the Republic. This may result in shortcomings in the interpretation of the words he spoke. At any rate, we are not so much concerned here

with reproducing his words as with looking at the content of his remarks. In this sense, the text now presented is obviously my full responsibility. The quotations from the speech in general were taken from the daily press.

3. Eanes' message seems obviously addressed to the representatives of the United States who were present at the seminar.
4. Piaget, "Estudios Sociologicos" /Sociological Studies7, Barcelona, 1977, pp 78 and 86.
5. MacPherson, "La Realidad Democratica", /Democratic Reality7, Barcelona, 1968, p 12.

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CSO: 3442/39

ANGOLA

UNITA ACTIVE IN HUAMBO, UNABLE TO PENETRATE LUANDA

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 14 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Article by Benjamim Formigo: "FAPLA Keeps UNITA Out of Luanda"]

[Text] Contrary to what was expected and in a demonstration of what Western diplomats term "an incapacity to operate outside its traditional areas of activity," the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] could not profit from the opportunity offered by the holding of the conference of nonaligned nations in Luanda to implement any guerrilla or sabotage activities in the Angolan capital or its surroundings.

Beyond the summit meeting as such, this might perhaps have been the main focus of attention for the numerous foreign correspondents who have visited the capital of the People's Republic of Angola in recent weeks. The more so since, as the military analyst of a Western embassy emphasized to us, "the city is now more vulnerable to infiltration."

In fact, life in the Angolan capital and its environs is proceeding normally, and the UNITA has not given any sign of life recently. Diplomats representing two Western countries with whom we talked also interpret this lack of activity on the part of Jonas Savimbi's movement as "a direct result of the intensive cleanup operation" carried out in recent months by the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. Indeed, in the weeks preceding the conference, the FAPLA went over the entire capital region, including the numerous shantytowns it includes, with a fine-toothed comb.

This was a measure, however, which in itself meant nothing. In fact, prior to the winning of independence, the city was surrounded by a network and the Portuguese authorities made regular searches of the shantytowns, which did not prevent the frequent infiltration of the suburban areas by MPLA guerrilla fighters. After independence was won, this network encircling the city is said to have been removed, although we have not been able to confirm it, but control posts along the roads were retained.

However, if Luanda is now "more vulnerable to infiltration," observers in the Angolan capital regard the inability of the UNITA to carry out any action calling the attention of the press to itself in the course of the conference as a serious moral defeat for the organization.

Precisely while the work of the conference was in progress in Luanda last week, moreover, the FAPLA located a rebel group commanded by a sergeant in the southern part of Angola (province of Namibe), rather near the capital. However, the rebels were not presented to the press "because the sergeant is still being interrogated by the authorities," we were told by Provincial Secretary Fernando Faustino Muteka in Namibe on Thursday.

Parallel with this, a major cleanup operation is under way in the eastern part of the country, in the province of Moxico. Launched in June of this year, this operation made it possible to alleviate the pressure the UNITA was exerting on the frontier city of Luau (a little to the north of the Cazombo enclave). Diplomatic sources say that Savimbi's movement was seeking to occupy Luau, if only temporarily, to destroy stability in the diamond-mining zone.

However, while the FAPLA activities were being pursued in the eastern part of the country, the UNITA undertook to sabotage two warehouses, which were destroyed, in Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa) in the middle of last week. Various Angolan sources have also voiced concern about the alleged concentration of South African troops on the southern (Namibian) frontier. There have been reports of South African reconnaissance flights over the Cunene area.

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CSO: 3442/19

ANGOLA

ROLE OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION IN CUNENE PROVINCE DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Sep 85 p 3

[Interview with Angelina Rosa Tavares, Cunene provincial secretary of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], by Serafim Coelho; date and place not given]

[Text] The Organization of Angolan Women has recruited 11,816 women in various parts of the province of Cunene. This total includes 364 at the Ministry of Education and 55 at the Ministry of Health.

The situation of the displaced population necessarily involves the movement of goods and people, a process which often hinders the execution of many individual and collective tasks. In the search for better living conditions, for tranquility and prosperity, as well as to locate family members in order to begin again the life destroyed by the aggressive war which is dealing the province of Cunene daily blows, it is necessary for women, like the rest of the people, to be here today and elsewhere tomorrow.

Such movements have a serious effect on the Organization of Angolan Women, which is desirous of carrying out the tasks for which it was created.

Thus the OMA in Cunene, with the ups and downs caused by the situation, is carrying out the tasks assigned it from above as best it can.

"Tia Karina," as Angelina Rosa Tavares is better known, is the recently reelected provincial secretary of this organization.

In a modest office in Castanheira de Pera, where the balance of the provincial secretariat also operates, she was kind enough to talk with us about the work the OMA is doing in the province of Cunene.

She began by saying that "on the subject of incorporating women in the OMA, we have now held consciousness-raising and educational meetings with a view to enrolling the largest possible number of women in sections established in the neighborhoods and displaced persons' centers."

[Question] What about the mobilization of women for the tasks of national reconstruction?

[Answer] In this connection, the OMA has played an important role, in view of the fact that the majority of the women in our province are peasants. What we are doing currently is mobilizing them for work in the fields, both in the farming projects established by the organization and in the peasants associations. The mobilization of women in the interior of the province involves reorganizing them for incorporation in the ranks of the organization, which is necessary because they were scattered during the South African invasion in 1981. Subsequently we can include them in the activities scheduled in the national reconstruction plans, and those for this province in particular.

[Question] Are there many difficulties?

[Answer] We have encountered a number of difficulties in pursuing our activities, basically due to the lack of transport facilities to support the work in the rural sector, since we must travel and the women are in constant movement in the interior of the province.

[Question] What problems does the working mother face?

[Answer] In pursuing the course of her activities, the working mother encounters a number of difficulties, not only because of displacement, but mainly because there are no nurseries where the mothers can leave their children while they work. This situation forces women to work with their babies on their backs, which sometimes does harm to the working mother and reduces production yields.

[Question] What support has been received from the national committee?

[Answer] We have received a great deal of support from the national committee of the OMA, including various materials, foodstuffs and clothing to aid the children and women, most of them pregnant. The supplies have not been ideal, but we have received what is necessary.

[Question] What about the execution of the resolutions of the First OMA Congress?

[Answer] Here we have had great difficulty because of the changes in residence for many women, and to a greater extent, the problem of translating the documents, which are in the Portuguese language. These factors are hindering the communication of the guidelines they contain, as well as their execution.

I do not mean by this that the illiteracy level for the women of Cunene is high. The fact is that the women of Cunene know how to read and write, but only in their native language.

In conclusion, "Tia Karina" told us that every effort will be made to achieve at least minimal execution of the guidelines from above. "We are aware that much has already been accomplished but that much remains to be done," she said.

ANGOLA

FOREST PROTECTION CAMPAIGN PLANNED FOR ZAIRE PROVINCE

Luanda JORNAL DO ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Carlos Mesquita]

[Text] M'Banza Congo--Various consciousness-raising campaigns will be carried out in the province of Zaire by the Provincial Nature Conservation Office (DNACO) with a view to protecting the forest sector and fauna, the ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] has learned from that office. These campaigns are designed to inform the popular masses about the importance of the forest flora and fauna to the People's Republic of Angola, so as to avoid the indiscriminate slaughter of cynegetic species.

In an interview recently, the acting director of the DNACO stated that the province of Zaire is currently suffering from the indiscriminate slaughter of forest animals. He added that during the first half of this year alone, his office received reports of the illegal slaughter of three elephants in the municipality of Cuimba and the commune of Kiende by a group of seven individuals, all of whom are now in the hands of the courts.

According to this official, the killing of animals occurs because of a lack of transport vehicles, agents, forestry guards and auxiliaries. In addition, the political and military situation which prevails in these areas prevents his office from exerting effective control over the fauna, and also hinders the proper functioning of the local bodies (in particular the Popular Vigilante Brigades) and the people's police).

Luyinduladio Vangou added that his office has only one agent and six assistants for the animal department. They have done intensive work, mainly affecting the localities where large numbers of animals of cynegetic species, such as deer, cavies, wild burros and elephants, which are hunted by poachers, are to be found.

Luyinduladio Vangou made it clear that his office has made every effort to eliminate the indiscriminate hunting of animals in the province, recruiting a considerable number of citizens to aid the agents in its departments so that they can check on and arrest any individuals engaged in poaching, mainly in the localities of Cuimba and N'Zeto, which are the municipalities most seriously affected currently.

The DNACO official said that despite the lack of personnel, the members of the Popular Vigilante Brigades, working with the people's police, have done substantial work in these localities, in addition to preventing the sale in the larger cities of the province of meat apparently obtained from illegally slaughtered animals. These are not controlled by any state institution, but should be under the jurisdiction of the DINAPROPE [National Cattle Products Distributing Company]. The DNACO has also established checking stations in some of the peripheral areas of the city of M'Banza Congo, where meat sales are a source of profit for some citizens.

"Within a few months, the indiscriminate slaughter of animals will cease," he said, adding in this connection that his office plans to establish two preserve areas, specifically in the commune of Diambo and Lutende, the former being in the municipality of Tomboco and the latter in the municipality of Cuimba. In these areas it will be possible to gather together all of the animals scattered throughout these localities, to safeguard them against illegal hunting.

When asked about environmental preservation, Vangou said that his office has major problems here too, because some citizens are damaging the ecological environment of the province by cutting trees for firewood and charcoal.

Despite the lack of transport facilities and forest guards in sufficient numbers, the provincial office of the DNACO, with the assistance of the local authorities, has confiscated from woodcutters scraps as well as 90 logs of rosewood in the municipality of Tomboco (the site of the largest stand of this species of tree, which is used by craftsmen).

Another problem the provincial office has dealt with is the illegal cutting of bundles of matabeira (a plant used in making craft items such as baskets and mats), since, as this official explained, this is only permitted for individuals duly licensed by his office and with the proper authorization of the Culture Office, against payment of fees to the Finance Office.

In outlining the other activities carried out by his office, the DNACO official added that it also checks on some rivers in the province, specifically the Luege and Mbridge Rivers, where the assistants work to prevent illegal fishing and the destruction of river flora.

He noted that the DNACO plans to utilize these rivers in the future for breeding fish, in other words the development of fish, crustacean and water plant species, with a view to producing foodstuffs rich in protein for human consumption, as well as the breeding of fish which in the near future can serve the purposes of fishing for sport as well.

#### Activities in the Social Sector

The building of a craft workshop for the older citizens, the construction of a children's center in the municipality of Soyo to accommodate 200 children, and the establishment of a nursery to accommodate 100 babies are the main

work will be pursued this year by the Social Affairs Office in the province of Zaire.

In a recent interview, the provincial representative, Miguel Pedro, said that these undertakings will be carried out by the Ministry of Construction with the assistance of the people, and may be completed at the end of the second half of this year.

Miguel Pedro added that these construction projects are designed to meet the needs created by the arrival of children up to the age of 5 as a part of the flow of returnees, as well as to alleviate the housing difficulties existing in the province.

He mentioned that the province has only one children's center in the capital of Kinshasa Congo, able to accommodate 202 children, while currently, because of the numerous difficulties it faces (a shortage of furniture, including beds and desks, as well as clothing and sometimes food), it is sheltering 280 children, including some who are physically handicapped, who have been abandoned or who are orphans.

In order to alleviate these difficulties, the provincial office is further planning to establish a course for members of the Vigilante Brigades, in order to help the children, since at present the office has in its children's department 42 individuals who are serving as indoctrination teachers.

The provincial office has also established two food distribution centers (CDA) to provide a better response to the current requirements of some citizens far from the capital. Their purpose is to assist undernourished children in the province, affected by food shortages and to distribute food to pregnant women and nursing mothers, as well as providing daily meals for orphans and other needy individuals.

Along with the figures he provided, the provincial representative made a point of stressing that his office supervises 1,367 aged persons, 463 physically handicapped individuals, 524 orphans and 1,028 displaced persons throughout the province. They receive full support from Social Affairs, ranging from clothing to goods of first necessity, mainly foodstuffs.

The main products included in the packages distributed by the Social Affairs Office in the province of Zaire are soybean oil, cornmeal, powdered milk, [material - translation unknown], beans, sugar, rice, soybeans and canned goods of various sorts.

When asked to comment on the returning population, Miguel Pedro said that the province of Zaire has the largest influx of citizens, because it is on the frontier of the Republic of Zaire.

He said that his office recorded the entry of 518 returning citizens who settled in the province of Zaire and 174 others in transit to other provinces, in particular Uige, Bengo, Benguela and Luanda, during the first half of the year.

After stating that the largest influx of returnees at frontier posts is in Luta, municipality of M'Banza Congo, in the commune of Noqui; in the commune of Pedro do Fortico, in the municipality of Buala, in the commune of Buena, in the municipality of Cuimba, his office recorded the entry of 19,020 returnees and 1,500 persons between 1980 and 1984. The members of the first generation of returnees residence in the province of Zaire, and all of them have participated in the national reconstruction effort.

"The months with the heaviest influx of returnees are August, September, October and November," he said, adding that his office, despite the efforts it has made, still faces certain difficulties, such as a shortage of beds for the returnees' centers, where their entry at the frontier posts is registered.

Another of the difficulties noted by the provincial government is with transport facilities and personnel.

Miguel Pedro stressed that his office has only two trucks, in service for lack of spare parts, for all the departments, mainly in the interior of the province.

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CSO: 3442/18

ANGOLA

#### DEPLORABLE STATE OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PARK DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DO ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Namibe--"The industrial sector in Namibe is experiencing serious difficulties in the processing of products because of antiquated machinery and a shortage of spare parts," JORNAL DE ANGOLA has been told by Teodoro Raul Vicente, provincial representative of the Ministry of Industry.

The province of Namibe has a small industrial park, not only because of the limited number of enterprises it includes--there are only seven, including a bakery, a mill, and plants engaged in graphic arts, tire recapping, metal mechanics, furniture and ornamental rock (Roremina) production--but also because of its limited capacity in terms of production results.

In view of the fact that the industrial sector is the decisive factor in the economic development of our country, the production picture in Namibe falls far below the real need, since the enterprise with the largest production volume is the bakery. Divided into eight production units, it reached a production total during the last half-year of 1271 tons of finished goods out of a plan initially set at 1278 tons.

This sad aspect of the industrial sector, which was inherited from the now-defunct colonial regime, is obvious proof that the colonizers were never concerned with investing in the development of diverse industrial units, with the exception of exploitation of the fishing resources, in this province in particular, where fishing plays a key role in the economy.

Moreover, in a short interview we had with the Ministry of Industry representative, we learned that another problem in the sector is the shortage of raw materials, since, he said, the bakery enterprise, which has achieved the best results, has still not received the first delivery of wheat flour which was scheduled for the month of March.

"The same thing happens," he went on to say, "with the metal mechanics shop, which has been unable to fulfill its production plans because it has not had reasonable technical-material supplies, mainly of hardware items. This has been hindered by the lack of transport facilities, since this material comes from Luanda."

The work at the tire-recapping enterprise, Teodoro Vicente said, is limited to the patching of inner tubes, although the basic activity, as the name of the enterprise indicates, is the recapping of tires. This is far from possible because there is no suitable boiler, although a rehabilitation plan calls for the installation of one shortly.

With regard to the mill, designed for grinding corn into meal, the Ministry of Industry representative said that what is needed is its expansion and the replacement of a part of the present equipment, including hammer mills which are almost obsolete, such that the mill lacks the capacity, both in terms of quantity and quality, for processing the products which are of course the base of the diet for the people in this southern region of the country.

With regard to the graphic arts shop, which has only one productive unit for the entire province, its machinery is also totally antiquated, such that there is constant improvisation of replacement parts, with the additional difficulty that typesetting is still done manually.

Along with this, the ministerial representative added that the material support given the graphic arts shop has not been adequate, in that thus far this year, only about 500 reams of paper have been delivered, causing a bottleneck in the production plan for the first half of the year.

In terms of production, this official stressed that of the seven enterprises in the sector, only the mill, the bakery and the graphic arts shop have had satisfactory production levels, despite the continuing anomalies of various sorts.

#### Improvements Planned for Roremina

With regard to the ornamental rock enterprise (Roremina), which has long had declining production in the extractive and processing sectors, its activities may shortly be improved with the rehabilitation of the marble-extracting sector.

In fact, a number of foreign technicians have already arrived in the province for the purpose of reactivating the production unit in Namibe, the representative said.

Concerning the short-term prospects, he said that the metal mechanical enterprises will benefit from a remodeling plan designed to equip the center to produce bunks and desks. For the tire-recapping enterprise, a new study by the VULCAP firm is under way, and the arrival of technicians who will help with the reorganization of the enterprise is expected, Teodoro Vicente said.

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CSO: 3442/18

ANGOLA

# PROVINCIAL COMMISSAR VISITS MUNICIPALITIES IN UIGE PROVINCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Pedro Samuel]

[Text] Uige--In order to see firsthand what the daily life of the people in the municipalities of Maquela do Zombo and Damba has been like, the coordinator of the Provincial Party Committee and Uige Provincial Commissar Zeferino Estevaso Juliana recently paid 6-day visits to those municipalities.

On his tour, the provincial commissar was accompanied by members of the Executive Commission of the Provincial Party Committee, representatives of the government, and officials of the defense and security bodies and mass and social organizations.

The municipality of Maquela do Zombo, which is 314 kilometers from the city of Uige, mainly produces cassava, peanuts and bananas, among other farm products, in addition to the ore production from the Mavoio mines, which have been shut down because of the failure to maintain the equipment. In this connection, recovery thanks to the efforts of the central bodies under the Ministry of Industry is planned.

Some of the citizens in this municipality are engaged in trade, selling articles obtained from the Republic of Zaire. In this connection, the commissar of the province, Zeferino Estevaso Juliana, urged the people at a mass gathering held in 11 November Square to devote more effort to production than to illegal trade, the proliferation of which only encourages graft. The provincial commissar also said at a given point that "the illegal trade across the frontier in which many in this municipality engage is doing serious damage to the People's Republic of Angola." He later added that efforts are being made to open the frontier to trade within the framework of the agreements reached between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zaire.

Also at this gathering, which was attended by thousands of workers in the seat of the municipality of Maquela, the provincial commissar discussed various aspects of the illegal departure of some compatriots from the area to the neighboring republic, thus encouraging illegal traffic in certain products later sold in Angola at speculative prices. On this subject, the provincial commissar said that "every Angolan citizen has the right to go abroad

providing that he has the legal documentation," but he urged the population to be more vigilant in order to detect illegal crossings at the frontier.

In addition, the provincial commissar met with private merchants in the municipality of Damba, the largest in the province of Uige, and later with the members of the party, party youth and mass and social organizations.

The provincial commissar also met with religious bodies, and he gave a lengthy explanation of the secular nature of the Angolan state with regard to the churches. He took the opportunity to say that the "Angolan state protects the churches and respects freedom of conscience," giving each citizen the right to profess the religion he prefers. Zeferino Esteves Juliana also voiced harsh criticism of the proliferation of religions noted in the province recently, which has given rise to a certain anarchy within the religious population.

On the subject of private trade, the highest provincial official said that the state is not opposed to it, provided that the distribution norms of the Ministry of Internal Trade are observed. What has been seen is the unauthorized sale of products by private merchants, the provincial commissar went on to say, which works against planning by the ministry. He later urged the private merchants to make their trade activities consistent with the guidelines established by the ministry in this sector.

During his tour of these municipalities, the provincial commissar also pursued a series of activities designed to invest the functioning of the structures of the party, government and mass and social organizations with new dynamism.

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CSO: 3442/18

COMORO ISLANDS

COUP TRIAL PROCEDURES QUESTIONED

AB142007 Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, Nov 13 (AFP)--Last week's trial and sentencing of 59 coup plotters in the Indian Ocean island state of the Comoros was "particularly rushed," the Paris-based International Human Rights Federation (FIDH) said today, expressing "very serious doubts" about the way the procedure was handled.

Seventeen of the opposition activists, including the leader of the illegal Democratic Front Party on the islands, were sentenced to forced labour for life last Friday after a 5-day trial.

Another 42 of the total of 80 accused received sentences ranging from 1 to 8 years.

They had been convicted of taking part in an attempt to overthrow the regime of President Ahmed Abdallah on March 8 this year.

The FIDH said it had been allowed to send a Paris barrister, Thierry Fagart, to observe the trial.

It said the procedure had originally been scheduled to last until November 17, but that instead it had been "particularly rushed," and the accused had not been allowed to choose their own defence lawyers.

The Federation also expressed "very serious doubts about the regularity of the procedure, the reality of the charges, and the fairness of the trial."

On the day the verdict was delivered last week, the French section of the Amnesty International human rights group expressed deep concern at allegations that people detained after the coup had been tortured.

It said it had received reports that members of Mr Abdallah's Presidential Guard held in connection with the coup attempt had died under torture.

Amnesty also said a "major role" had been played in the arrest and interrogation of the alleged plotters by mercenary officers in the guard, most of whom were Belgian or French.

The banned Democratic Front, whose leader Moustapha Sid Cheikh was one of those sentenced to hard labour, described the trial as a "grotesque masquerade."

President Abdallah, who led the islands to independence from France in 1975, was overthrown in the same year, but regained power in 1978 in a coup carried out by French mercenaries.

/8918

CSO: 3400/461

COMORO ISLANDS

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT UNVEILS 1986 BUDGET--Moroni, Nov 14 (AFP)--The Comoros Government has unveiled a deficit budget for 1986 calling for spending of 10.67 billion Comoran francs (\$26.88 million) with projected revenues of 9.60 million francs (\$24 million). Finance Minister Said Ahmed Said Ali, who presented the budget to parliament yesterday, said spending for debt repayment for the coming year would rise some 80 percent over last year to 2.84 billion francs (\$7.15 million). Spending for government salaries is also slated to rise 13 percent to 4.14 billion francs (\$3.65 million), he said. The minister added that efforts to reduce the budget deficit would include firmer controls on state spending and more efficient tax collection. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 14 Nov 85 AB] /8918

CSO: 3400/461

MOZAMBIQUE

CAMPAIGN FOR SECURITY IN INHAMBANE ACHIEVES RESULTS

Political, Military Situation Improves

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Abdul Carimo]

[Text] With the launching of multiple operations, both large and small, being pursued by the armed forces of our country, the armed bandits, in despair because they feel increasingly hemmed in and because they also face ammunition and weapons shortages, have recently turned to the use of knives and daggers, which they see as their only recourse for survival. This strategy, which is militarily absurd, has led them to commit barbarous crimes, mainly at night, when they murder defenseless people with cold cruelty, using axes, knives and swords, in an attempt to avoid, by these methods, alerting our forces. Major General Domingos Fondo, the military commander of the province of Inhambane, told NOTICIAS in his summary of the current political and military situation in the region that sizeable operations, as compared to those in 1982, have made it possible to improve this situation, and that movement along the roads linking the various parts of the province is now possible, which it formerly was not. But, he said, this does not mean that there are no longer any armed bandits in Inhambane. They still exist and the Mozambican Armed Forces (FAM) are pursuing operations with a view to eliminating them completely, since the attacks they are making now are solely so that they can survive.

Commander Explains Strategy

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Abdul Carimo]

[Text] The military commander of the province of Inhambane, Major General Domingos Fondo, has told NOTICIAS that the armed bandits have recently undertaken night movements, using knives, axes and swords to assassinate the people in communal settlements in cruel fashion, since they have no ammunition for firearms. They are currently in a situation of complete despair. Moreover, a complex of sizeable operations is under way in the province with a view to the complete annihilation of the few refuges the armed bandits still have. Last month, two important strategic bases were seized, one on the

Nhangele plain in Inharrime, and the other in Matsuletsule, in Vilanculo. Also, other operations in which the camps of the criminal bands were destroyed were carried out.

The undertaking of nighttime raids to murder the defenseless people in the communal settlements is described by Major General Domingos Fondo as the only recourse the armed bandits have for survival, since they find themselves in a situation of complete despair, because they no longer have any ammunition for firearms.

"This new tactic, which is no novelty for us, is designed to avoid alerting our forces," he said.

General Fondo indicated that the armed bandits have recently attacked the homes of defenseless civilians in the regions of Massinga, Homoine and Panda, in particular. They have used knives, swords and axes in their barbarous assassination of tens of citizens.

The military commander of Inhambane went on to say that 1985 has in fact been characterized by the intensification of various operations by the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM), supported by the people and the popular militia, with a view to the complete annihilation of the armed bandits. The last operations were undertaken within the framework of activities to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the launching of the armed national liberation struggle.

"Gaining control of the sources of water has been a basic approach used by our forces in attacks on the bandits' camps and bases. When they flee from one site to another, they always look for places with water sources. In fact, it is impossible to live without water," he said.

Major General Domingos Fondo indicated, on the other hand, that the attack on the armed bandits' bases in the Nhangele plain, in the district of Inharrime in the southern part of the province, was an operation of extreme importance, because this region is economically rich and fertile, and also basic in terms of military strategy.

He stated that the armed bandits had established themselves in that region beginning in 1982, seeking a refuge from the attacks by our forces. From there, the bandits launched raids either in search of foodstuffs or simply to murder the people in nearby regions.

The attack on these two bases, the first of them in the Nhangele plain itself, made it possible to put an end to the actions undertaken by these criminals to cut off the roads linking Inharrime and the regions of Panda and Homoine, and even the road between Inhambane and the capital of the country.

Another sizable operation carried out by the FPLM resulted in the destruction of the bandit base in Matsuletsule, in the district of Vilanculo. General Fondo said that the bandits received war materiel by sea at that base.

The operation carried out by the FAM-FPLM began on the 28th of last month, at a site located 2 kilometers from the coast. The criminal bandits were unloading equipment, using Cape Sao Sebastiao as a reference point.

#### Improved Security Situation

The situation has changed drastically this year, as compared to 1982, when movement along the roads between various points in the province was extremely difficult. This was achieved thanks to a whole complex of operations to wipe out the bases and camps of the criminal bandits. In Cumbana and Inharrime, for example, there were practically no communal settlements at that time. A military escort was needed in order to travel through these regions.

"There is a great difference in terms of security between 1982 and this year. The situation has improved substantially. Following the Nkomati Agreement, materiel supply activities, using air and sea routes, were undertaken to reinforce the armed bandits," Major General Domingos Fondo said.

Although the security situation is regarded as better, the military commander of the province of Inhambane said there are still armed bandits in that region of the country. "Currently they are attacking solely in order to survive, cruelly murdering the people in the communal settlements. We are now trying to clean up all of the dregs, all of the remainders of the bandit gangs," General Fondo asserted.

#### Aid to Those Liberated

In the view of the military commander of the province, the support which needs to be provided to the people who were in the bandits' clutches but have now been liberated by our forces is of extreme importance. He said that beyond the aid provided by the international community through the Department for Preventing and Dealing with Natural Calamities and the Red Cross of Mozambique, a contribution in seeds and production tools is necessary, with a view to the more efficient reorganization of the life of the people.

In Inharrime, for example, the local administrator, Jose Machava, added, there are three centers for the resettlement of people formerly in the hands of the bandits. They are in Guguza, Inhassita and Muicote, and they are accommodating 300, 97 and 150 families, respectively. The people resettled in Guguza come from Nhangele, and with the seizure of the bandit bases by our forces, they will be able to return to their region.

As Jose Machava explained it, the people settled in the centers in Inhassita and Muicote will remain there permanently. The centers are producing a variety of farm crops, such as corn, seasoning oil, beans, peanuts, cassava, cashews and coconuts.

"All of these centers have self-defense structures, provided both by the local militia and the FAM themselves," Jose Machava said.

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Abdul Carimo]

[Text] Reddened eyes revealing excessive use of drugs, bowlegs and a bent body--this is the physical picture presented to us by Augusto Meduna, an old man who was with the bandits and who participated in sabotage and plundering operations, mainly in the region of Homoine, in Inhambane, for 6.5 years. He now lives at the Chiduca Reintegration Center, after having been captured by the Mozambican Armed Forces without the weapon with which he murdered defenseless and innocent persons.

He does not even know how old he is (we guessed 50), and he does not remember how many innocent people were murdered in barbarous fashion by his hand. But he recalls that he was involved in innumerable criminal actions in the district of Homoine, in Inhambane.

"Our chief was named Tsotsonha, and there were many of us. We received ammunition and weapons periodically at the Nhamungue camp, in Manyana. The chief of that camp was named Juliao. Apart from the crimes we committed in the region of Homoine, we also undertook actions in the area of Malacalane, in the Morrumbene district," he said.

Augusto Meduna, who has a rather complicated past, said that he was kidnapped earlier by the bandits as he emerged from the jungle, where he had been cutting stakes.

He recalls that he was with various groups of bandits who were on occasion attacked by the armed forces, but he always succeeded in escaping.

"There were a number of attacks launched by the armed forces in the region of Zacanhe, in Pembe, in the district of Homoine. During one of them I was captured, but I was not carrying my weapon," he said.

However, Augusto Meduna, the man who with his own hands killed innocent people, even including children who might very well have been his own children or grandchildren, is very grateful for the policy of clemency adopted by the Mozambican people. He knows that he committed unpardonable errors, and for this very reason he is grateful to the Mozambican people for the fact that he has been accepted as a person.

"Now I am trying to make up for many evil things I did, working harder and with greater determination in the organization of this center of ours. I myself want all those who are still with the bandits to surrender with their weapons, because in the end, the bandits are no good. They are very evil," he said with an air of sadness.

Amnesty for Collaborators

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Abdul Carimo]

[Text] Tens of persons who previously collaborated with the armed band as in acts of sabotage, plunder and murder have been moved by the fact that they have benefitted from policy of amnesty adopted by the government of Mozambique, after they surrendered with their weapons to the FAM. These individuals, along with others who were captured by the FAM-FPLM, are currently living at the Chiduca Reintegration Center in the district of Massinga, in Inhambane. They are now organizing their lives in a collective pattern, and are even voicing their total repudiation of the armed bandits.

Located a little more than 10 kilometers from Massinga, the Chiduca Reintegration Center was established last year, for all practical purposes by the former armed bandits themselves. Many of them engaged in acts of sabotage and other crimes in the province of Inhambane. There is another center, exactly like that in Chiduca, located in Macovane, also in the northern part of the province.

Many of those living today in the Chiduca Reintegration Center were kidnapped by the armed bandits and then forced to participate in the atrocities characteristic of these gangs, after a short period of training in the use of weapons.

With the granting of a pardon by our government to those who surrendered, many armed bandits surrendered to the Mozambican armed forces with their weapons.

"We are very grateful to the government for the fact that we were given this very rich opportunity to live as real people today. Now that we are reintegrated into society, we can regard ourselves as Mozambicans," one of the former armed bandits, who is a literacy teacher at the center, told NOTICIAS.

A large proportion of the individuals living there are between 13 and 35 years of age. Some surrendered with their weapons, while others were captured by our forces. There are even couples who were married at the center.

In a general way, the Chiduca Reintegration Center is a model today of the opportunities the Mozambican government has made available to those who regret their participation in actions of armed banditry against our people.

With a view to reorganizing their lives, the former armed bandits have built houses and other infrastructures, and they are also involved in farm work with a view to self-sufficiency in food. They are gradually eliminating dependence on the supplies which come from the capital district.

An aviary has been established at the center, and the Malova River makes it possible for the inhabitants to engage in agricultural activities.

## Sad Memories

Manuel Bernardo, 24, relates that after having been kidnapped and living with the armed bandits for a month, he murdered he does not know how many individuals, and also set fire to a trade establishment in Malmelane, near Vilanculo.

"I learned to live a savage life while I was in the company of the armed bandits. They only taught me how to handle a weapon in order to kill. We attacked settlements in order to get food," he says.

This is one of the many recollections of this former armed bandit, who regrets the fact that he participated in criminal actions of this sort. He surrendered, with his weapon, to the armed forces in Vilanculo.

Januario Jose, 17, who is working as a literacy teacher at the Chiduca Reintegration Center, found his experience in direct touch with the armed bandits particularly painful, due in part to his age.

He was in a bandit camp in Cometela, which is also in Vilanculo. He participated in various crimes, one of them perpetrated to obtain "uchema," a traditional beverage.

He was kidnapped by the armed bandits as he left his school, and he stayed with them 2 months. He learned to handle a weapon in 2 weeks, and he surrendered to our armed forces with his weapon, an AKM, in the Save region.

Samuel Salamenta and Isabel Pedro, who collaborated with the bandits in the past, were married at the Chiduca Reintegration Center. Samuel spent a few months with the bandits, prior to which he was a member of the militia in Vilanculo. When he was kidnapped by the bandits, he had with him his militia weapon.

"The bandits took me to the Buchane base in Malmelane. I participated in some actions and then I was captured by the FPLM in March of 1984," he says.

His spouse also lived with the bandits, after she was kidnapped in Morrumbene.

"I surrendered to the FPLM after I had been at the Mubule base in Morrumbene. Now I am living happily with my husband, and every day we go to the farm here at the center to produce food," she says.

## Atrocities Recounted

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Abdul Carimo]

[Text] Some time ago, Malaica was too dangerous an area for many passengers traveling on the route through the region between Maputo and Inhambane. This was because the criminal and savage actions of the armed bandits had been rather intensive. A number of people were murdered in barbarous fashion

there, and a large number of families were deprived of their goods--food, clothing and other assets were stolen from them by the criminals. Today Malaica is different. The people in Malaica, grouped in communal settlements, are living a life which has been normalized and are even pursuing intensive programs of struggle against hunger and for their social well-being.

The Malaica region, which is of strategic importance from the economic and military points of view, is located a little more than 28 kilometers from Inharrime, in the province of Inhambane, along the national highway. It is a densely populated region and has rather fertile land which can produce a variety of farm crops.

Essentially beginning in 1980, the local population was forced to disperse because of the intensity of the criminal activities of the bandits. Crimes and more crimes were perpetrated there by the members of the gangs.

South Mozambique Roadways (ROMOS) bus, truck and automobile passengers fell victims to murder. In fact, traveling from Maputo to Inhambane or in the reverse direction was for some time an "adventure." No one was certain if he would reach his destination or not, or would get through the province alive.

It is also believed that the armed bandits planned their actions in the region from the Nhangele plain, located about 33 kilometers from Inharrime, toward the interior.

In the Malaica region, the armed bandits received supplies of weapons and ammunition from the coast, in order to continue with their barbarous atrocities.

Describing the area as a "real Beirut," the military commander of the province of Inhambane, Major General Domingos Fondo, said that the Mozambican Armed Forces engaged in sizable operations with a view to the complete annihilation of the bandits, in order to normalize the social situation in the region.

In strategic terms, the armed bandits used the Malaica region to block traffic between the capital and the province of Inhambane, which meant that any vehicle, light or heavy, in transit there, was at risk as a target.

Following the operations launched by our forces, the Malaica region saw the beginning of the final expulsion of the armed bandits. Again the people returned to normal life, ready to carry out their social and economic development programs.

Then at least three large communal settlements were established, as well as a local administrative post.

The children returned to school and the peasants, who after their sweat and sacrifice, had seen their goods stolen from them, resumed productive life, launching the reorganization of a whole program of collective life.

Traveling in an BTR formerly used in an attack operation in Mabote, in the northern part of Inhambane, we stopped for a few moments in Malaica. We were duly attentive to and moved by the liveliness of the children. In fact Malaica is today a region newly freed, following the expulsion of the armed bandits.

5157

CSO: 3442/29

MOZAMBIQUE

INHAMBANE STARTS TRANSPORT, WATER PROJECTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Oct 85 p 8

[Text]Two projects with a major social and economic impact will be carried out in Inhambane Province with financing made available by the United States Agency for International Development (AID), through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The projects will include the water and transportation areas. The donation for the financing was turned over to Mozambique last week, and amounts to 3.25 million.

Information provided to NOTICIAS cites the following projects to be executed on the basis of the granting of this financial logistical backup program (\$1.3 million) and the construction of surface wells and borings (\$1.8 million).

The donation also calls for the granting of \$1.3 million to support various non-governmental organizations operating on various projects throughout the country, particularly in the regions critically stricken by the effects of drought.

The projects, financed through the donation, will affect primarily the rural communities most hurt by the results of 4 consecutive years of prolonged drought.

The technical assistance and backup to improve the maintenance and use of the transportation facilities will be made available in the context of the logistical backup program.

According to the United Nations Children's Fund, the limited air freight and the transportation of personnel will also be financed by the contribution, mainly with regard to taking essential products carried by air freight to sections of the country with the most difficult access.

The water project in Inhambane Province is also aimed at rendering assistance to the population stricken by drought and by war, providing at least eight districts with drinking water, through the rehabilitation and expansion of already existing supply systems. Technical assistance and equipment will also be furnished in addition to supplies.

According to UNICEF, the Water and Sanitation Supply Directorate Unit (UDAAS) will implement the program to construct surface wells, and GEOMOC will execute the construction of borings and the rehabilitation project. A total volume of 232 new water sources and 60 reconstructed sources will benefit from the project.

MOZAMBIQUE

SMALL PROJECTS IN INHAMBANE GET UNDER WAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] The expansion of production and the strengthening of the economic base of small agricultural producers, including the organization of agricultural-livestock associations and cooperatives constitute the fundamental grounds for Inhambane Province's implementation of the programs to execute small-scale projects, from a standpoint which also considers giving an impetus to the rural development strategy. The occupational fishing sector, particularly in the northern part of the province, has also assumed essential importance for the region's economic development.

The European Economic Community (EEC) has announced that it intends to grant financing for the execution of a development program for occupational fishing to be carried out in certain sections of northern Inhambane, particularly in Vilanculo and Inhassoro; because they are areas with vast fishing resource potential.

It was recently announced that 30 tons of fish are being produced daily by the Inhassoro fishing complex, which involves over 1,000 fishermen.

In fact, Inhassoro is one of the leading fishing centers in Inhambane Province, and this activity, considered traditional in that region, has recently gained a growing dynamism. With the execution of the project to be financed by the European Economic Community, it is believed that the fishing activity both in Inhassoro and in Vilanculo will gain even greater dimensions.

In the agricultural-livestock field, in vast areas of Inhambane Province small projects are being carried out, considered to be extremely important to the strategy for the region's development, during this period in which programs are being executed to reduce the severe food shortages.

For example, the Provincial Cotton Enterprise is conducting extremely interesting projects, both in the Inhamussua region and in Inhassune, essentially to spur the development of agriculture and livestock raising.

As the local administrator, Jose Machava, disclosed to NOTICIAS, in Inhambane the small projects have been gaining a new impetus, which will enable the region to become self-sufficient. The Inhacongo Seed Production Center, located

in that district, expects to have an area of at least 50 hectares for the production of peanut, cotton and corn seed. It is also likely that the production of castor bean and galamaluco seed, products considered to be important for increasing exports, will be started.

In Mangoro, also in Inharrime, it is anticipated that a mining production unit for the exploitation of agates and other semi-precious gems will be rehabilitated.

It should likewise be stressed that northern Inhambane, essentially, is still facing serious problems as a result of 4 consecutive years of prolonged drought; and the provincial government, aided by international organizations which have been rendering humanitarian assistance, is carrying out major programs to improve the living conditions of those population, both in terms of resettlement and in implementing economic development programs.

For example, over 450 families have been resettled on the site which will be the communal village of Madumane, in Vilanculo, where over 500 planting fields have already been demarcated and a 60-hectare area opened up, which will make it possible for the people to carry out projects to give an impetus to the resumption of agriculture, particularly for their own subsistence.

In fact, many of the people to be resettled in Madumane came from the Pamberra Rehabilitation Center which, until recently, housed over 11,000 individuals who had been suffering extremely serious effects from the alarming famine.

A source from the Inhambane government expressed the view that the implementation of small development projects constitutes the essential basis for ensuring the proper success for the rural development programs, which are reflected in a highly significant impetus to improvement of the population's life.

As was noted, integrated rural development requires a rapid growth in the agricultural economic activities and in the those which are not agricultural, as well as vast employment opportunities, primarily through small rural industries, in addition to the expansion of an entire local infrastructure.

2909

CSO: 3442/37

DIRECTOR OF SOFALA VIGILANCE GROUPS HIGHLIGHTS SUCCESS

Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 OCT 85 p 16

[Report on press conference with Jorge Nguilaza, Vigilance Group director in Sofala Province, date and place not specified]

[Text] The people are reporting individuals suspected of being enemy infiltrators and other irregularities, not only in the security structures but in other agencies involved in the social-political life of the country, and citizens are voluntarily enrolling in the vigilance groups [GV]. These were two aspects noted by Jorge Nguilaza, GV director in Sofala Province, as indicative of the growth and the positive results which this organization has experienced since its creation in 1977.

The provincial official was speaking to newsmen in this zone of Mozambique on the occasion of Vigilance Week and the anniversary of the creation of the SNASP [National People's Security Service], which is celebrated tomorrow.

Nguilaza added that the GVs are established throughout Sofala Province, in the districts, companies and neighborhoods. There are 28,848 members, 3,748 of whom were enrolled this year.

The interviewee said that vigilance in our country is popular vigilance and is practiced among and through the popular masses. For this reason, he stressed: "It cannot be exercised only by the GV members. Every citizen must be vigilant."

Supporting his statement, Nguilaza said that, besides the members of the vigilance groups, the public has understood the need for constant vigilance as a result of the political education effort, and has reported various cases of speculation and other irregularities.

Our interviewee pointed to the engagement of the masses in this vigilance as a visible contribution to the increasingly sharp drop in the crime rate.

On the other hand, Nguilaza reported that political study centers will be created this year in several zones of the city of Beira, as a way of improving the performance of the GV members.

According to the official, this activity will be oriented by the cadres in the sector and the Political Commission of the Defense and Security Forces. In a later phase, the experimental program could be expanded to the districts.

In addition to the political study centers, there is ongoing work to reactivate GV's and to establish new ones in areas where they do not exist yet.

6362

CSOL 3442/27

MOZAMBIQUE

HIGH EXPECTATIONS FOR SOFALA MARKETING CAMPAIGN

Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Oct 85 pp 8-9

[Report by Antonio Cesar]

[Text] Officially initiated on 1 June 1985, this season's agricultural marketing campaign in Sofala Province is having significant success. Proof of this is the fact that, in only 2 days, another 4 tons of rice and about 1/2 ton of corn has been traded in Buzi District. Examples like this are observed in other regions of the province, where the participation is unusually high, this creating the basis for the successful marketing, which is already in the thousands of tons.

Reliable sources have assured us that the indexes achieved, even as we write this report, have exceeded those for the entire campaign last year. This is simply one indicator of success and, above all, attests to the efficiency of the methods and the organization adopted by the Domestic Trade structures.

However, it is important to note that some districts, through local initiative and with the benefit of experience, began marketing a little before 1 June. The first recorded figures supplied by the districts, 4 days after the official opening of the campaign, totaled 133 tons of corn, [figure illegible] tons of rice, 80 tons of cassava and about 500 kilograms of sunflower seed.

As might be expected, a great quantity of the merchandise for barter is traded for fresh cassava, which is marketed only in Dondo District and is produced mainly by the family sector.

At two trading posts which we visited recently, one established in the district seat of Dondo and the other in the locale of Matambisse, we observed at first hand the great influx of peasants carrying sacks of cassava on their heads. An indescribable hubbub prevailed at the first post, such that we found it almost impossible to locate the proprietor and talk briefly with him.

People in nervous movement, with scowling faces, formed a huge, tight mass surrounding the front and rear of the store owned by Iasufu Bemail, which served as the trading post for the district seat. There were old people, young people and children, some of whom had left their homes at dawn, in the vain hope of being first in line and doing their business early.

However, the lack of discipline and of an orderly procedure by the store clerks (they say they know their business) caused a pile-up of people and, inevitably, confusion, tension, pushing and shoving and.... The situation, as far as we could make out, even created confusion among the store employees and prevented the speed, flexibility and sharpness required for this type of work, while more time was wasted trying to impose order than was spent weighing the produce and moving the clients along.

"We do not have enough articles for barter. In a few days from now, we will be obliged to stop trading because we will be out of merchandise to exchange for the people's produce," said Email, with a semblance of a smile which did not hide the state of nerves caused by the avalanche of uncontrollable people.

Aside from the severity of these organizational problems, and assuming that measures will be taken to correct them, another question arises regarding fresh cassava. It pertains to the value of the product and its place in the war against hunger, one of the priorities in this phase.

For the men in the Domestic Trade Ministry, the ideal would be to market dried cassava, because it can be kept for a long time or turned into manioc flour. It is this final product, widely consumed in the south and north of the country, which contributes most in the battle against hunger.

It is less profitable for the peasant to sell dried cassava, because it is priced too low to compensate for the amount of work required before the product reaches the market. In contrast, fresh cassava, at twice the price, pours into the trading posts because it requires almost no effort. And this is the crux of the problem: Do you buy fresh cassava or not?

#### From Marketing to Supply

The marketing campaigns go on for almost 12 months of the year. First comes the surplus agricultural produce, then the cashew nuts, followed by the coconut campaign, which carries over into the next year. In view of this and considering that essential articles and other widely sought-after items are involved in the bartering process, we perceive that the marketing campaign round out, or insure, supplies for the people.

The interrelation between the marketing and the provisioning of the people is logical and implicit, above all in this phase of shortages, when there is a stampede to acquire what are referred to as "barter items" or "incentives for the peasants." Our description of the massive assault on the sales posts is more a reflection of demand than of an understanding of the need to distribute the agricultural surplus.

Some peasants with whom we spoke confirmed this. In response to a question, they reported that the production from their farm plots was laughable; it did not meet the food needs of the family for a year. They said their crops would relieve their hunger for a very short time and "in the final months of the year, we will be fighting the lines in the stores."

Veteran merchants, who over the decades have acquired the skill, the cunning and--why not?--the art to excel at the arduous task of attracting customers, report that in the recent past, marketing--in the broadest sense--has become a primary and continuous task.

In reality, what activity is a merchant to engage in, and what reason is there for the existence of a store in a certain area, if not to conduct the triple operation of "buying, placing and selling" products which the residents of the area have in excess and those which they need for their subsistence?

Most of the proprietors of private commercial establishments, whose activity is regulated by a law approved by the People's Assembly, by which they are obligated to take part in the marketing and distribution of the peasants' products, ask themselves--and perhaps with some justification, certainly--about the small quotas assigned to them in the marketing campaign.

What happens, as we could observe in our visit to Dondo and Nhamatanda, is that the articles referred to as "barter" or "incentive" products are available in negligible amounts, giving the impression that there is more interest in cash dealing than in barter for items which are not produced in the countryside and which would be ideal and advantageous for the peasants.

This leads to the notorious disparities in establishing the parameters [sic] of the exchange. In other words, in two markets in different districts--Buzi and Nhamatanda, for example--or, in an extreme case, two markets in the same district but some distance apart, there is also a great variation in the amount of grain which a grower must present in exchange for a wrapper, a tub, a "Xirico" radio or a bicycle.

There is endless speculation surrounding this paradox, which has led some people to view the marketing system as a "seven-headed dragon," to quote Alberto M'sopela, the AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] delegate in Sofala. We will let him explain the matter.

"And what story shall I tell?" he asked himself, and proceeded: "In the past, there was the ICM, the Mozambican Grain Institute, which successively became DINECA, REPECA and, later, AGRICOM. ICM, DINECA and REPECA were all intended to purchase grain for cash. The peasant then took the money to the store of his preference and purchased the items he needed.

"With the shortage of basic consumer items on the domestic market, the idea arose that the middlemen (who could be AGRICOM brigades, private merchants, consumer cooperatives, educational centers, etc.) should be issued some items which were said to be 'in support of marketing.' Well, the interpretation of this support product created a seven-headed dragon, in the view of some people.

"It happens, for example, that for 20 kilograms of corn, the producer sometimes has the right to buy two tubs, two kilograms of sugar and a shirt. In Buzi District, another producer, selling the same amount of grain, only has the right to one basin. There is a great deal of disparity, which it is urgent to eliminate," M'sopela acknowledged.

"The following uniform criteria were adopted: for the article which he wants to acquire, the producer must pay 50 percent of the price in meticals and 50 percent in the equivalent in grain. In the case of the tubers, he must pay 80 percent in cassava and 20 percent of the price of the item in meticals.

"For example, a peasant wants to buy a shirt which costs 300 meticals; he must pay half of this value in grains. But the merchant should be flexible and take age into consideration, because an elderly person cannot produce as much as a young person."

On the other hand, in a training seminar before the beginning of the campaign, the middlemen were warned that they were not to give a peasant a piece of paper promising that he could buy the item he wanted as soon as a new shipment of that item was received from AGRICOM.

Contrary to what held in previous years, in the second or third phase of the marketing, before any more merchandise is supplied to the middleman, he must report his marketing figures [i.e., how much produce he has acquired from the peasants] and it must be ascertained that those figures justify his sales of merchandise.

#### Strengthen Supply System

Returning to our consideration of the marketing concept, however, it is evident that the Domestic Trade structures should study and revise the quotas assigned in this vast process because, in the end, the marketing system is one of the channels by which supplies reach the people.

Peasants in Nhamatanga say they are satisfied with the exchange criteria, but they lament the shortage of merchandise. "We want more sugar, more wrappers, 'Xiricos,' bicycles and spare parts for them, blankets, notions, soap, beer and other beverages," they said.

It is inconceivable that, in the same locality or town, there are establishments which do not participate in agricultural marketing, yet they regularly receive their supply quotas, when, for their part, the peasants are demanding merchandise in trade for their product. Assuming the logic of the process, the ideal would be to distribute what little merchandise is available only to merchants who participate in the marketing campaign.

Even more absurd; it sometimes happens that a middleman will receive even less merchandise than a retailer who is not involved in the marketing campaign, although they both claim to be supplying goods to the people.

If the whole point is to give priority to those who are productive, it seems there is no logic to the [distribution of merchandise] or, put another way, those merchants who stay out of the marketing process are not complying with the standards and obligations set forth in the Private Commerce Law. Why are they not penalized?

## Obligation to Purchase, Distribute and Sell

"I have participated in the marketing campaigns for several years. I became a merchant in the 1950s, so I think I am experienced in this field. Marketing defines or synthesizes a combination of tasks which a merchant performs to meet what is his obligation and basic duty: to buy and distribute the surplus produced by the people and to sell them what they need and cannot produce themselves." So said Mussagy Adamo, a tradesman in Mafambisse and the proprietor of two establishments, one known as "Pioneiros" and another one located in Iamogo, an area in Rhamatanga District.

Operating a trading post at "Pioneiros," in Mafambisse, Mussagy Adamo is one of the many middlemen in the marketing process who complain about the small quantities of and lack of variety of the barter goods assigned to them. He declares that the people in his area are very eager to sell their surplus, but the lack of available merchandise for barter dampens their enthusiasm.

"I do not understand why they send us reasonable supplies of merchandise for normal sale and do not think of expanding the quotas for the marketing campaign. Incidentally, in my opinion, this distinction should not exist, because past experience has demonstrated that it is impossible to separate the general trade from the marketing trade. We always worked this way: in the harvest season we tried to keep the store stocked with a variety of clothing for men, women and children, household articles, such as tubs, dishes, glasses, knives and plans. We also laid in bicycles and spare parts for them, wine, beer, radios, batteries, soap, sugar and many other items.

"The peasants came in with their surplus; we weighed it and told them what it was worth in cash. Then they decided whether to pick out the merchandise they wanted or to be paid in cash," he explained.

Mussagy Adamo began his career as a merchant in Bozi District, where, in the region known as "Kilometer 37," he opened his first store. Later, he opened two other stores in the same district, but in the zone of Machiquil, in the town of Guadja.

As time passed, he moved to Mafambisse, where there was no tradition of agricultural marketing because the population in that area consisted almost entirely of workers at the local sugar complex.

However, Mussagy Adamo, by virtue of his experience and at the urging of AGRICOM agents, signed on for the marketing campaign last year. He prepared for this by sounding out public opinion, to learn about the situation in the zone.

"Thus, in an initial phase, we explained what the marketing was all about and then, with a small amount of merchandise, we started off. This was how, for the first time in the history of Mafambisse, this area participated in the cashew nut marketing campaign, and the results were satisfactory, because the marketing gave an incentive to the people and should be continued," he concluded.

### Lack of Truck Main Obstacle

For Filipe Jose Muriima, a farmer in Nhamatanda, the lack of a heavy truck is his major obstacle all year and particularly during the season for harvesting, marketing and distributing his produce.

Last year Muriima produced more than 120 sacks of "mapira," 10 sacks of "nhemba" beans, 8 sacks of sunflower seed and about a ton or more of corn. After subtracting the amount needed for his own consumption and for seed, he sold the rest to AGRICOM, the company from whom he receives support in food-stuffs to supply the workers at harvest time.

As he recently told this reporter, Muriima has 3 light tractors, one of which is out of order, and employs 24 workers. He said that his fuel quota is sufficient for the work in the fields, but he claimed that the lack of a heavy truck had a negative effect on his total income.

This year Muriima has already sold 3 tons of watermelon to two merchants in Metuchira and Lamego, and a ton of cucumbers and 5 tons of corn to AGRICOM. "We also sold about 4 tons of corn cobs and we have good prospects for our vegetables, particularly tomatoes and kale," he said.

Muriima has already plowed and seeded 24 hectares in second season corn and another 45 hectares in sunflowers, which are growing reasonably well, and he anticipates a very good harvest.

6362

CSO: 3442/27

MOZAMBIQUE

SOFALA'S EIGHTH PARTY SECRETARIAT SESSION ENDS

Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Oct 85 p 16

[Text] Two citizens, namely Mateus Ressaí Sande and José Paulino Salomao, were awarded the order of "Valor and Patriotism" in the first degree, and framed photographs were presented to Solomone Machaque (Work Hero) and José Paulo C'chumali (Socialist Worker of the First Degree) yesterday, marking the end of the proceedings of the eighth session of the General Secretariat of the Party Provincial Committee in Sofala, which was held for 3 days in the city of Beira.

Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and governor of Sofala Province, who led the ceremony, said on that occasion: "A decoration is an expression of the people's gratitude to those who have set the example on various fronts, from the battle against the armed bandits to the battle against diseases."

At the close of the eighth session of the General Secretariat, it was announced that the framed pictures were presented to the veterans of the armed struggle for national liberation by the party leadership in this province on the recommendation of the Central Committee.

After declaring that "this was a productive session" and presenting the final communique of the meeting, during which the report on party activities in the province was prepared and the draft plan for 1986 was assessed, Marcelino dos Santos said: "We are now going to implement the decisions that have been made." He stressed that the war against the "BA's" [armed bandits] dictated that all the people must be involved in the tasks of defense.

"The General Secretariat expresses its satisfaction with the success of the visit by our chief of state to the United States, England and Italy, where he had an audience with his holiness, Pope John Paul II..." reads one of the passages of the final communique presented yesterday.

To give Beira the capacity to assume its responsibilities in the process of liberating the economies of the "landlocked" countries; to dynamize the party cells; to reintegrate those who have been rescued from the clutches of the armed bandits in Gorongosa: these are among the specific tasks, involving all the party structures, described as priorities in the final communique of the eighth session of the General Secretariat of the Party Provincial Committee in Sofala.

MOZAMBICQUE

CHOKWE DISTRICT CONTINUES EFFORTS TO BECOME BREADBASKET

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Sep, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 Oct 85

[Part 1: 27 Sep 85 pp 8-9]

[Text] Maputo (Agency)--Gradually, the district of Chokwe is trying, and is winning, on its own merits, the distinction of being "the nation's breadbasket." This is an intention that has not been reported in large print in the newspapers and other mass media. But it can be readily noticed in the selfless effort of the workers, cooperative members, private individuals and population as a whole who, from sun to sun, are engaged there in their agricultural and livestock activities; and in the dynamism with which they assume their work, as well as the care taken to make every campaign produce the maximum number of kilograms of rice possible, at low cost. Since the dismantling of the then Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex, and the resultant conversion of its branches into agrarian enterprises, with an autonomous management, Chokwe has been observed accruing the highest yields per hectare in its entire history. During the current agricultural campaign, started in September, a rice production exceeding 40,000 tons is anticipated. That is an amount of rice never before produced in Chokwe, with the advantage that no large investments have been made, as in the time of the former CAIL. Wherein lies the secret?

For over 2 weeks, the special correspondent from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE worked in that district of Gaza Province. Besides the personal observations, he listened to officials on the most varied levels, workers from state and private enterprises and producers from the family and cooperative sectors. All of them cited the "new air being breathed," in Chokwe, as a result of the qualitative changes that have been taking place since the dismantling of the Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex, which entailed the remodeling of the entire structure on which the agricultural production in Limpopo Valley had been based.

Decentralization

For example, on the site of the CAIL "colossus," small state agrarian enterprises were created, in keeping with the existing human and material resources. The cultivation areas of the newly created enterprises were reduced, making possible better control of the work force and greater fulfillment of the agricultural timetables, despite the problems which existed with regard to machinery.

The remodeling and reorganization of agricultural production in Limpopo Valley were accompanied by other essential measures, namely, the decentralization of the decision-making and execution power of the central state apparatus, and of the economic management. Hence, cadres who up until that time had been engaged in activities on the central level were assigned to the district of Chokwe. In other words, the technical and administrative decision-making became local and immediate, with a more thorough understanding of the situations.

The officials contacted by us were of the opinion that the measures adopted were beneficial, because "they afforded greater responsibility assumed by the workers on the most diverse levels," and "better use of the human and material resources of which the current productivity indexes accrued are the best evidence." In addition to this, "the decision-making power, when made local," became "more operative and dynamic, with all the advantages resulting from this."

### Results

Initiated in 1983, this effort for organization and the gearing of Chokwe's state agrarian enterprise sector to the national realities, produced its effects. As was extensively announced, during the 1984-85 agricultural campaign, over 30,000 tons of rice and similar volumes of garden produce were yielded in that district.

Considered the largest production recorded since the proclamation of national independence, most of this rice was produced by the state sector, followed in decreasing order by the private, family and cooperative sectors. The per hectare yields accrued were, overall, approximately 4 tons, exceeding the nearly 3.5 tons in colonial times.

As for the production of green vegetables, the volumes attained were such that the director of the Chokwe Office for Agrarian Enterprise Coordination, Joao Mosca, said that, during the harvest season, 20 trucks of large tonnage were required per day to remove the products to Maputo; because the local market and that of Xai-Xai were found to be incapable of absorbing such large amounts of cabbage, kale and tomatoes. Not without evincing some pride, the chief of production for that office told us that, in the production of green vegetables, high yields were also accrued, over 20 tons per hectare, "whereas in the other provinces the average was about 10 or 11."

But the "new air that is breathed" in Chokwe is not confined merely to the changes that have taken place among the state agrarian sector. The family, private and cooperative sectors are also reaping the benefits of this reorganization, making a more effective contribution, despite the entire series of material limitations that they are experiencing. Production factors and resources have been (and are) provided to the family and cooperative sectors to give an impetus to the growing of grains and legumes, combating famine, one of the worst scourges that has beset Mozambican society. The backing in the form of herbicides and other agrotechnical items to these two sectors is also a reality.

When we encountered the family sector in Chokwe, through the respective recruiters, it was preparing to receive imported blankets aimed at giving the peasants an incentive to produce more surpluses for marketing, thereby solving some of their problems, in this particular instance, the lack of warm clothing which has been experienced with great severity during the cold season. As was commented by Abel Jorge, a family farmer established in Lionde, "We now feel that the state is actually concerned about us, and we shall try to respond to our government's efforts by producing more rice."

#### Connection Between Wage and Production

Meanwhile, other officials told us that there were different factors giving an impetus to the last agricultural campaign. One was the connection between wage and production. Specifically, the wages of all the workers directly linked with agriculture (including the director of the enterprise) are withheld up to 20 percent of the total, until a minimal production is accrued per hectare which, during the last campaign, was 3.5 tons. At the end of the campaign, provided the pursued results have been achieved, the rest of the money is reimbursed. There is also reimbursement to those who prove that the non-fulfillment of that minimal production goal was due to external factors. Those enterprises which happen to exceed the minimal margin also received, in addition to the 20 percent of their wages withheld, other incentives, both material and moral.

According to Joao Mosca, in a recent interview with the national news media, the connection between wage and production has had positive effects, specifically, a new attitude toward work, a heightening of the level of political consciousness among the workers and greater dedication to work: in short, a greater responsibility on the part of the workers, from the rank and file to the top. In that interview, Joao Mosca remarked: "They all began to view the production factor as an essential aspect, and the yields to be accrued as a fundamental goal to attain."

For all these reasons, great enthusiasm prevails in Chokwe. The demand for farms, especially in the irrigated area, is enormous. This enthusiasm is not dissociated from the economic measures adopted by the Mozambican government, specifically, the decontrol of prices and the beginning of a free circulation of commodities.

#### Everyone Wants To Be a 'Madjhonidjhoni'

But Chokwe is far more than a collection of state, private, cooperative and family farms. Like any rural section of the country, it has its problems. While the lack of food, that is, products directly produced on the farm, has now been surmounted, nevertheless, there are other shortages which have not yet been successfully overcome. We are speaking here about the lack of clothing, sugar, batteries, soap, petroleum and other items which the country's manufacturing industry produces, but which, for well known reasons, are not sufficient to meet the needs of the market.

Anyone arriving in Chokwe could make the mistake, for example, of thinking that there is no lack of clothing, given the variety and quality of fabrics which the people, particularly the women, are wearing. The fact is that it is a migratory area by "tradition," and, moreover, in the entire southern section of the country most of the active population, particularly the men, emigrate to "Njone," from which they bring the outfits and the flashy blouses for their wives and family members: the "jeans," the "Adidas," the "Melissas," and the blouses, cars, motorcycles, bicycles and lamps: consumer goods which are scarce on the native market, or simply do not exist for most citizens.

And the influence is so great that young students, and workers in public office, and from state, private and cooperative farms leave the school benches and their jobs to emigrate to South Africa.

Certain individuals contacted by us voiced their concern that this state of affairs might lead to a shortage of labor and a deterioration of values. A resident of Matuba told us: "Our daughters are unwilling to marry a worker in public office or from a state farm. They only want to marry a miner, even though that miner may have one or more wives.

"What is the reason? Anyone who goes to South Africa always manages to bring back things that do not exist here and, if they do exist, are very difficult to find: from the "mubaly" to the car, including shoes, suits, blouses, caputane (a type of fabric) and other items. Obviously, our daughters are more vulnerable to these things and let themselves be carried away, even if their boyfriends are 10 or more years older than they, or have two or more wives."

In response to a comment from the reporter, the subject of our interview admitted that there is a certain amount of permissiveness among parents who are responsible for educating with regard to this type of behavior. He put the blame on "the lack of everything, which prompts certain parents responsible for education to close their eyes and allow certain things which they would not ordinarily accept."

We added: "Now if we could overcome the problem of famine and the lack of clothing and warm covering, I think that things would change and we would not be witnessing this clandestine emigration to South Africa."

[Lett. 2, 3 Oct 85 pp 249]

[Lett. 3, 3 Oct 85 pp 250-251] (Agency)--"Despite the fact that there is a rather serious shortage of machinery, we are not shut down. When a tractor is lacking, we go ahead with the yokes of oxen, to prepare the soil. And it is not we, the Union of Cooperatives, that suggest the alternatives. It is the cooperative members themselves, who make these decisions at their general assemblies; which proves that, in fact, the rural cooperative organization will not die in the Chokwe. On the contrary, it is developing increasingly and, every day, more people show up at the agricultural cooperatives wanting to be members."

Makumene Marques Chauque, head of the General Union of Agricultural Cooperatives in Chokwe, received the reporter at his work place, established in the Agrarian Enterprise Coordination Office. The topic of the dialogue, which lasted over 2 hours, was socialization of the rural areas, their progress, as well as their everyday affairs. More than once, he had to be pardoned for not having everything organized, so as to provide the correspondent from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE with the graphics on production and average productivity of the agrarian cooperatives.

The reason? The General Union of Agricultural Cooperatives has just been formed, and it is impossible to organize these things overnight, because other undeferrable tasks, requiring an immediate response, are demanding the officials' attention. There is the cooperative's pump and engine, which is damaged, and transportation must be arranged to look for it and undertake repair on time; otherwise, the crops will spoil. There is the meeting that must be held with the cooperative's members to "refine" the organization, without which all the production would be jeopardized. There are a thousand and one things that must be attended to, from planning the next campaign to the systematic monitoring of the agrarian cooperatives' progress. And when the reporter arrived in Chokwe, the harvesting of products was at its height, which meant more headaches for the officials in seeking alternatives for the removal of products, since they realize that the transportation falls short of the requirements.

These matters take up nearly all the time of the agrarian officials in Chokwe and they are exacerbated when the sector lacks nearby resources and a sufficient operative and capable contingent of personnel. "But we are already providing," Chauque tells us, showing us the reports sent by the different agricultural cooperatives on the production planned for the current campaign, which starts in September, "because in the past we could not even provide this information."

And the figures supplied reveal that, in the 1985-86 campaign, the Chokwe cooperative sector, adding over 1,600 hectares, which will make a total of 13,000, will prepare crops of rice, corn, green vegetables and other products such as cotton and peanuts.

#### Plowing With Oxen As an Alternative

At first glance, the production planned for this agricultural campaign seems to be less than that of the 13 existing cooperatives. However, the fact is that most of this land was prepared "using local resources," in other words, yokes of oxen. In most instances, the machinery is broken down. It lacks pistons, parts and casings. The tractors still operating (by way of advertising) are those from the German Democratic Republic. "With the Massey Ferguson type, we have had problems with a lack of parts. The ZT type are still operating, because the local MECANAGRO [Agricultural Machinery Enterprise] still has some replacement parts, which are helping to keep our machines running," Chauque notes that, if some of that farm equipment has been broken down for a long time, this doesn't mean that there were bad intentions or a lack of interest.

on the part of the enterprises associated with preparation and maintenance. The fact is that those enterprises also lack parts and spare components in stock, and the country does not produce them. With the lack of a supply of foreign currency facing us, there is no result other than waiting, or keeping the equipment in the shops for months to be repaired. "They are doing everything to aid us," stresses Makumene Marques Chauque, "but that aid doesn't seem to be consistent, because the enterprises have no parts, since the country lacks foreign currency with which to import them."

Faced with this evidence, the cooperative members have mobilized to go ahead with their own resources. Those who have yokes of oxen have been (and are) made aware that they must make their contribution to the tilling of the cooperatives' soil, in exchange for payment, which may be in cash or in the form of products. And, judging from the results accrued, the cooperative members who own cattle have accepted that "awareness." And why? Wouldn't it be easier for the owner of the yoke of oxen to work on his own farm rather than on those of the cooperative?

According to the head of the Chokwe General Union of Agrarian Cooperatives, the willingness of the cooperative members to turn over their yoke of oxen reflects the injection of the cooperative spirit among the peasants, and the material and moral benefits that they are enjoying. "It isn't easy for someone to haul his yoke of oxen from his home to go and work on the collectively owned cooperative. When the situation is viewed properly, it is far more profitable for the peasant to use his cattle on his own individual farm. But as things are organized here, the peasant, in fact, observes the benefits that he will gain from collective labor; and hence we interpret that willingness among the cooperative members as the entrenchment of the cooperative principles among the villagers," remarked Makumene Chauque, who considers the cooperative movement in the district of Chokwe to be irreversible. Another leader of the cooperative movement in that district, in turn, commented: "This has encouraged us to continue our activities, because we note a prompt, decided response on the part of the agrarian cooperative members, who are not letting themselves be weakened by the difficulties with machinery."

He continued: "Moreover, this combative spirit among the cooperative members gives us morale when we hold dialogues with the agencies, requesting support. The agencies, of both the party and the state, they themselves see that we have a desire to progress and to make the cooperative movement advance, despite all the difficulties."

Makumene Marques Chauque again commented on the assistance that has been given to the sector by the various state agrarian enterprises in Chokwe, for the preparation of the soil, as well as oil, lubricants, a seed supply, equipment maintenance and harvesting of rice. He repeated: "This aid has been insufficient, because those enterprises are facing problems too."

## Transportation Is Needed

But it is not only the lack of hauling equipment that is affecting the Chokwe cooperative members. The director, Makumene Chauque, mentioned to us in particular the lack of the cooperative members' own transportation, both for removing the products and for other supplementary services, namely, the transportation of production factors. He noted: "For example, we are now at harvesting time and we are suffering greatly from a lack of our own transportation. It is true that some cooperative members have tractors operating, but this alone is not enough: It is the same tractor which has to work on the farm that has to carry products at least to a site with easy access for the trucks from HORTOFRUTICOLA or AGRICOM. In some instances, products have spoiled for lack of our own transportation, because the trucks of the purchasing enterprises cannot drive to the fields just to pick up 1 or 2 tons. Now if we had at least one truck, even one of small tonnage, in every cooperative, it would be a great relief for our cooperative members."

With regard to the cooperatives' financial situation, Makumene Marques Chauque said that "it is good," adding: "There are cooperatives which have stopped accumulating debts for years, but at the present time we are striving to pay off the debts; and I think that, in the near future, all of them will not owe the banks anything."

## Vietnamese Technicians Aid Cooperative Sector

A group of Vietnamese agrarian technicians totaling five are aiding the cooperative sector in Chokwe. As we learned, the Vietnamese technicians are making their contribution in particular to the planning of crops, organization and other areas associated with agricultural development.

The head of the General Union of Agrarian Cooperatives in Chokwe explained to our newspaper that the aforementioned technicians from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have been assigned to the Agrarian Station, but, "due to the fact that their work there does not take up all of their time, we spoke with them, asking them to help us in the development of the cooperatives."

He continued: "They are people with a great deal of experience in field work. And since they come from a country with development features that are more or less the same as ours, they understand our difficulties very well, and, in fact, they have aided us greatly."

## Grain Production Started to Make Feed

During the current campaign, the Chokwe agrarian cooperatives will begin a program to produce grain for making feed, according to an announcement made by the local head of the General Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, Makumene Marques Chauque.

The manufacture of feed in Chokwe has not operated fully during recent years for lack of grain, the main raw material used to process feed for livestock.

Marques Chauque told us that, in order to resolve this situation, 196 tons of corn, 4 of nhemba beans and Boer beans, and 9 of rice will be grown this year, as well as making 6 hectares available for producing sweet potatoes. He remarked: "We want, simultaneously, to solve this problem of the lack of raw material for feed production and break our dependence on Maputo."

Makumene Chauque added that it is not only the cooperative sector that must solve the problem of the lack of grain for making feed. He explained that both the state and the private and family sectors have concrete instructions to include in their annual plans the production of grain for making feed. He added: "For example, the family sector, through the local executive councils, is also working in that direction, reserving certain areas or part of its production for growing corn or nhemba beans for our feed factory."

#### Livestock Production

Considered to be a secondary production in comparison with their main task, the raising of small-sized animals is highly developed in the Chokwe agrarian cooperatives; but on the family level it is estimated that there are many thousands of chickens, ducks and small goats in existence.

For example, in the entire cooperative sector, there are 526 laying hens, 137 ducks and 720 chicks being fattened. He commented: "These figures relate to the existing stock. But we must realize that the slaughtering is almost systematic, so that this volume does not very accurately reflect the reality of the raising of small-sized animals in our cooperatives."

[Part 3: 4 Oct 85 p 5]

[Text] Maputo (Agency)--Over 5,000 hectares of land for growing rice will be prepared during the present agricultural campaign of 1985-86 by the family sector in the district of Chokwe. Most of this vast area has already been tilled, and local peasants told the reporters from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE that they had purposely gone to that part of the country to watch close at hand the preparations for the next agrarian harvest, the seeding for which began in September, and that, at the outset, "there are no seed problems, because we were guaranteed it by the respective Lionde Seed Enterprise established as part of the Chokwe Agrarian Enterprise Coordination Office." Moreover, they added that the rice area prepared this year by the sector should be larger, because "other peasants have to have their small farms, which were not recorded in the census."

The over 5,000 hectares of rice which the Chokwe villagers have prepared for this year are a reflection of the effort that is being made by the local party and government agencies both with regard to the mobilization of the peasants for their effective participation in the farming activities and in the utilization of vast areas of land that the state sector cannot cover owing to problems with machinery.

## The Mobilization

In fact, we learned that, in the preparation of the current agricultural campaign, which started in September, brigades from the party's district committee went to the various localities of Chokwe to mobilize the peasants, alerting them to the need to engage with more dedication in the production of food to eliminate the famine, one of the scourges that has devastated Mozambican society. At thousands of meetings held in the most varied regional villages, neighborhoods and other population centers, explanations were given of the investments that are being made by the state, both in the form of fertilizer, herbicide and seed, as well as other production factors and resources, and in the form of incentives for production, such as clothing and other items, so that the villagers would contribute their share to the overall national agrarian production, making profitable the "money channeled to the sector and selling part of their production to the state," as the head of the sector noted.

The same source went on to say: "In mobilizing the peasants, we said at the time that the state lacked the resources for providing every peasant or group of peasants with machinery and other farming equipment. We made the family sector realize that it would have to rely mainly on its own resources, namely, animal hauling, and that we would only supply plows and production material." He added: "Besides, the land that the peasants will cultivate is state owned. If we distributed it to the family sector, it was because they, the enterprises, could not cultivate it for lack of machinery."

## Role of the Recruiters

While the work done by the party brigades is praiseworthy, insofar as the mobilization of the peasants is concerned, it is only fair to admit, that, the role being played by the family recruiters in introducing the most important farming techniques and conveying the villagers' concerns to the executive organs of government. We were told by an official from the Chokwe Agrarian Enterprise Coordination Office that the success being attained from year to year by the family sector would be incredible "if we did not have the selfless effort of the family recruiters, who hike all over the area under their jurisdiction, explaining to the peasants the best way of preparing the land, and learning the peasants' needs, either in the form of production material or incentives." He stressed: "They are the eyes and ears of the organs of government and the peasants."

For example, our source remarked subsequently, the family recruiters now have the task of locating the damaged water pipes in their sector, to make the necessary repairs, and in January 1983 carry out the projects which were at a standstill for lack of money.

## Farms Are Rented

At a meeting to plan the 1983-84 agricultural campaign which we had occasion to attend, led by a high-ranking official from the Chokwe Agrarian Enterprise

Coordination Office, the family recruiters were made aware of the investments made by the state in Limpopo Valley, and of the need to make that investment profitable, by planting, in every season, the products capable of generating good yields. The same official observed: "At the present time, we must devote our attention to growing rice instead of corn. This doesn't mean that we are not going to grow that crop, but the priority is for rice. We shall grow the corn during the cooler season." He added that, for every irrigated hectare in Limpopo Valley, the state has invested nearly 500 contos. He remarked: "We must recover that investment and, for each hectare occupied by the family sector, we must pay 5,000 meticals; and all the profits are for him, the peasant."

He called the family recruiters' attention to the need to have the land distributed to the sector well utilized, otherwise, "it will lose that right." He noted: "The land is for those who work on it, and we shall not allow an individual to leave the land yet to be cultivated for two seasons."

#### Distribution of Plows and Incentives

As a means of dynamizing agrarian production, the family sector in the district of Chokwe, which has almost 12,000 individuals recorded in the census, received nearly 1,750 plows during the past 2 years. And the head of the Chokwe Agrarian Enterprise Coordination Office stated that motorized cultivators, threshing machines and other means of production would also be distributed among the sector, and that they "will be the responsibility of the family recruiters." He also remarked that it is planned to distribute nails, zinc, barbed wire and corn mills. He said: "In addition, we have thousands of blankets that will also be distributed among the family sector."

#### Best Recruiters Will Receive Awards

Starting in the present 1985-86 agricultural campaign, the best recruiters in the family sector will be entitled to an award, as the reporter from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned from officials in the Chokwe Agrarian Enterprise Coordination Office.

As we learned, this measure is aimed not only at encouraging those who, through their effort, have succeeded in "having more rice produced," but also at those through whose efforts there has been "a dynamizing of agricultural activity, prompting the peasants to produce more grain."

In selecting the best recruiter, the amount of rice sold by the family producers to the state will be taken into consideration. Although not confirmed ("secrecy is the heart of business"), it is thought that each of the best recruiters will be paid 20 centavos for each kilogram of rice marketed to the competent state agencies.

Moreover, the recruiter's role is being reinforced in Chokwe. All the products destined for the family sector are controlled by the recruiter, in a measure aimed at giving him more authority among the peasants.

[Text] Maputo (Agency)--Replacing the current pump and engines with electric pumps so as to reduce production costs and prevent constant stoppages in the irrigation of land, either from breakdowns in that hydraulic equipment or for lack of gas oil, is the proposal put forth by the members of the "25 September" cooperative in the locality of Barragem, in Chokwe district, Gaza. "We have money to purchase the electric pump and, if necessary, to cover the expense of extending the electric power system of the Macarretane Agrarian Enterprise as far as here. What we cannot continue doing is to witness, every year, crops being lost either because the pump and engine broke down or because of the lack of fuel to run it," said Fabiao Ubisse, head of the "25 September" cooperative, while making statements to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, whose reporters had paid a lengthy visit to some farms of that collective production unit.

And he added: "On a weekly basis, we are entitled to 600 liters of gas oil for three pump and engines and two tractors. The three pump and engines combined use 320 liters of fuel per week, and the two tractors, during the plowing season, need more than that each week, owing to the size of our farms.

"It is an amount of fuel that would not be enough for anything, and therefore we think that, if we managed to replace the pump and engines with electric pumps we would not only save gas oil, which could be used for the tractors in preparing the soil, but we would also have far more water for irrigation.

"Note that I am not saying that the Union of Cooperatives, UDA or the government is to blame for this situation, because of not providing us with more fuel. We realize the difficulties that the country is experiencing. But we suggest that, if possible, the substitution be made with obvious profits for both sides."

#### Meager Corn Production

With 340 members, the "25 September" agricultural cooperative prepared 109 hectares for growing corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, melons, watermelon, cabbage, nhemba beans and common potatoes, during the 1984-85 agricultural campaign. During the visit that we paid to the farms, Fabiao Ubisse, our guide, told us that, whereas for the other crops the results accrued were more or less satisfactory, the same thing could not be said about corn, "the production of which was meager." He said: "What happened was that we had problems with a lack of water for irrigation, because of the breakdown of the pump and engine, and insufficient fuel. Otherwise, we would have obtained far more than the 30 tons which we managed to harvest on our farms."

He explained: "When the corn began to flower (a time when it needs a large amount of water), we began encountering the problem with the pump and engines and the fuel; and the results are obvious. To be sure, the cooperative members were not left immobilized but, be that as it may, it gave a certain impression; because we had prepared a large area for corn, mainly for our own supply. We also eat rice, but we do not serve a good dish of 'upswa.'"

Nevertheless, it was not only the irrigation problem that upset the members of the "25 September" cooperative. Another individual from that production unit noted that the condition of the farm machinery, specifically, the tractors, had a negative effect on the last campaign, requiring a redoubling of effort on the part of the cooperative peasants. He added that both tractors are broken down for lack of replacement parts, namely, sections, pistons and casings. He remarked: "One of the tractors has been broken down for over a year. We could send it to Maputo, to the warehouse, but with the traveling problems...."

#### Animal Hauling as an Alternative

In response to a question from the reporter as to whether MECANAGRO had helped in repairing the farm equipment, Fabiao Ubisse said that this state enterprise is also facing problems with a lack of parts and spare components. He explained: "If they didn't help us, it was not because of ill will. They too have the same problems."

With this situation, the official from the "25 September" cooperative told us, there was no alternative other than making use of the available resources. The cooperative peasants who owned yokes of oxen were mobilized to make their contribution to the land preparation in exchange for payment. "Since we were paying 150.00 meticals per day to the owner of the yoke of oxen, we realized that we were spending more than it would cost if we rented a machine. So, we decided that we couldn't continue this type of payment, which was uneconomical and, with the disadvantage that the land was not being well prepared. This being the case, at a general assembly, we decided that the cooperative member who owned yokes of oxen would start receiving pay in the form of products, in addition to what he, as a member of our cooperative, was entitled to."

He added: "The people accepted this idea of ours favorably, and so we progressed. There was a good understanding on the part of our cooperative members, and we obtained over 10 yoke of oxen to work on the farms."

#### Distribution of Production

The head of the "25 September" cooperative stressed that, this year, the distribution of the annual yields to the cooperative members began. The distribution is carried out consistent with the participation of each one in the farming activity. So that there would be no cheating, there are cooperative members appointed to note the presence of each person. At the end of the agricultural year, as happened this year, the production is distributed, after the expenses and some money for the cooperative's fund have been deducted.

Fabiao Ubisse added that, according to the yields, every presence is paid 15.00 meticals. "In this, our first year of distribution of yields, there were peasants who earned as much as 5,000.00 meticals in cash, in addition to the production to which they were entitled."

On the day of our visit, 7.5 tons of corn were being distributed, bartered for 6 tons of potatoes. Fabiao Ubisse added that, during the next few days, there

would be another distribution of corn, which would be bartered for onions. "The cooperative members are satisfied, because they see the results of their effort in the field. When we have harvesting problems, they even go and ask the teachers to release the students to help us. If they didn't see the results of their effort, do you think that the peasants could act in that manner?" he asked.

For the current agricultural campaign, the "25 September" cooperative will prepare the 109 hectares for it, to grow grains, legumes and green vegetables. "Since we still have the problem of the machinery and irrigation, it is not worthwhile thinking about expanding the areas. We shall continue with the same areas, which have already given us a great deal of work," he noted, citing the lack of cement and zinc to cover some of the roofs with holes. "If they allowed us to purchase them directly from the factories producing construction materials I think that we would have surmounted this problem by now. After all, aren't the agrarian cooperatives given priority in the purchase of factors and resources for their development, or are they not?" he inquired.

#### Permission to Purchase a Tractor

When we were preparing to write this text on the real situation prevailing at the "25 September" agrarian cooperative, we learned that this collective establishment has been permitted to purchase a tractor.

According to our sources, the hypotheses has been circulating that the head of the "25 September" cooperative went to Maputo to purchase the aforementioned tractor. This is, unquestionably, a major reinforcement for the activities of that agrarian cooperative, the results of which might even be felt during the present 1985-86 agricultural campaign.

Whereas, on the one hand, this permission for the "25 September" cooperative to purchase machinery constitutes irrefutable proof of the support which the party and government agencies are giving for the development of the cooperative movement in the country, on the other hand it is the official recognition of the determination and earnestness with which the 340 members of that cooperative view their activity, not backing down in the face of difficulties that have cropped up in their daily activity; proving in practice that the socialization of the rural areas is irreversible in the country.

[Part 5: 7 Oct 85 p 5]

[Text] Maputo (Agency)--Thousands of people are returning to their ancestral land in Chalacuane, after having left it during the last major rainfall which occurred in the district of Chokwe. By the middle of the last 2 weeks of August, nearly 700 families, representing over 3,000 persons, had returned to that locality from Gaza Province.

We were told by the administrator of Chalacuane, in an informal talk with the reporters from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE: "Many more people are preparing to return,

and we are certain that even those who already have their lives 'settled' in other surrounding localities will return here."

#### The Reasons for Optimism

A locality with land greatly suited for farming, specifically, for growing grain, legumes and green vegetables, Chalacuane is situated on the vast plateau of Limpopo Valley. And during the recent major floods, thousands of hectares with various crops, as well as livestock and other possessions, belonging to the population and the state, private and cooperative sectors, were destroyed, forcing the villagers to head for higher ground, in search of shelter. Along the road leading us to the headquarters of that locality, the damage caused by the torrents, which time has not yet managed to erase, is still visible: brick houses without roofs, doors or windows, in a devastating scene which of itself alone attests to the periods of affliction to which their residents were subjected.

Local peasants told us, however, that the new shelter sites, although they have excellent conditions for agriculture, have a fertility that cannot be compared with that of Chalacuane by any stretch of the imagination. It was with the realization of this fact that the Mozambican head of state, during his visits to Gaza Province, recommended that the population which previously resided in that locality and which, as a result of the floods, was forced to "emigrate," should become reinstated, to supply food. Marcos Sitoi, a 45-year old peasant, emphasized: "We were sad to see that, where we were, we would not obtain such good results in farming as here in Chalacuane; and so when the party mobilized us to return to our native land, we welcomed the proposal with open arms. Besides, we were born here, and so were our parents; and we would also like our children and grandchildren to be born and live here."

He added: "Even when we were living in the other places, some of us continued to tend our farms here. We don't want to give up this good land, all of a sudden."

#### Reinforcement of Barter Products

When the reporters from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE visited the locality of Chalacuane, along with the secretaries of the district committees for organization and economy, we met the villagers engaged in building their temporary houses, while at the same time preparing the land for the new agricultural campaign that has begun. Others were gathering the products of their farms. The secretary of the party's district committee for economic policy told us confidentially that the agricultural production from the last campaign was good, particularly in the case of butter beans, which is why it became necessary to reinforce the amount of barter products, so that "we might take all the food in the hands of the peasants." He said: "We shall send mainly sugar, batteries and other items to barter with the peasants. If the amounts are not sufficient for the supply, we shall use them for seed."

But it was not only butter beans that the "stubborn" people from Chalacuanne produced on their farms, slightly disobedient to the instructions from above. During our visit, we also saw considerable expanses of corn, cabbage, kaffir and other crops, not yet counted by the local administration that has recently been set up, in January, to be exact.

#### Infrastructures Under Construction

In response to a comment made by the reporter as to whether what has happened would have an effect on the efforts being made to reinstate the population in Chalacuanne, specifically, with regard to the occurrence of new floods, the local administrator replied negatively. As a precaution, he did not fail to venture the possibility that certain individuals, distrustful because they had lost most of their few belongings during the last rains, might show a certain amount of reluctance to return. "We think that it will be a minority, since, with the Massangir dam, the possibility of floods is at least theoretically precluded." He gave assurance that, "We shall not mobilize people to return either, without being sure that there will be no further floods."

He continued: "At the present time, in addition to the work of mobilizing the population for its return, we are working to set up some infrastructures for the normal operation of our locality.

"For example, we have already reopened two shops of the four that existed; the elementary school is now operating, teaching first and second grade; and we have also contacted the Health Directorate to set up a health station. In addition, we now have a person taking a course at the hospital, so as to provide for the station. And the district administration itself asked us for another person to reinforce the staff.

"In short, we are doing the work to create infrastructures, including those of the party." He later remarked: "Furthermore, we are in the process of creating a pre-cooperative along the shores of the Limpopo. We have already taken steps to purchase a pump and engine to irrigate the land, which is being cultivated."

#### New Areas Subject to Irrigation for Family Producers

Maputo (Agency)--New irrigation areas are being prepared in the locality of Chati, in Chokwe, Gaza Province, in connection with the implementation of small projects. During a first phase, this irrigation project, the main canal of which is still under construction, will cover 100 hectares, to be occupied by the local population.

The construction of small irrigation projects in Chokwe began seriously 3 years ago. At present, there are already 3,000 hectares in the form of small projects, on which the population is growing a little of everything: from green vegetables to legumes and grain.

With regard to the project under construction in Chati, the secretary for economy of the party's district committee told us that the work on its construction is

being backed by the Macadretane agrarian enterprise which, for this purpose, has sent a machine to that locality to aid the population in building the main canal. He added that although, "by definition," small projects mean not using machinery, nevertheless, if there is a possibility of using it, the peasants would not be overburdened with the earth movement, a task which, moreover, is not easy.

He explained: "We in the party met with the peasants, and observed the possibility of their being aided with machinery from one of the enterprises existing in the area, in opening the main canal. We also discussed with that enterprise the possibility of using this machine. But the enterprise demanded that the work, besides being paid for in cash, must be compensated for with field work. We met with the population again, and it agreed. So, the Macadretane enterprise will be working on the farm of this state enterprise in payment for the work performed."

Commenting on other small projects, that official said that there were other small projects along the Limpopo River, which are irrigated by small canals organized and built by the local population for its own benefit. He added: "All over the district of Chokwe, the small projects are a fact, and they are responding already to the population's needs, in terms of water to irrigate the fields."

[Part 6: 9 Oct 85 p 5]

[Text] Maputo (Agency)--Projects of major importance to the socioeconomic development of Gaza Province will be completed this year by the Integral Construction enterprise of Gaza. As the director of that state-owned civil construction enterprise, Zacarias Rebelo, announced while speaking exclusively with reporters from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, the main sectors covered by this annual construction program are education and the Armed Forces of Mozambique. The investments are estimated at 45 million meticals.

As of last August, the construction program had been completed nearly 45 percent, a level that Zacarias Robelo described as "more or less satisfactory," in view of the difficulties "with material supplies" that the enterprise is experiencing at present.

As an example of the lack of construction materials, Zacarias Rebelo noted that, during the first half of the year, "we were at a standstill for nearly 2 months due to a lack of cement," and during the same period, only "300 fibercement sheets were provided, compared with the 3,000 stipulated in the plan."

He remarked: "It is obvious that, with all these obstacles, problems had to arise in fulfilling the monthly construction plans. But we are sure that, by the year's end, we shall have our annual plan totally executed."

### Cancellation of Certain Projects

During the preparation of this year's plan, 11 projects considered priorities by the competent construction and water agencies on the central and local level had been specified. Zacarias Rebelo revealed, in this connection, that most of this construction (eight projects, to be more exact) was cancelled because it appeared difficult to execute owing to the obvious lack of construction materials. He observed: "This doesn't mean that we have given the projects up completely. We shall do something with the few resources that we have, to keep part of the personnel force occupied and to prevent layoffs."

The director of Integral Construction of Gaza added that, besides the problem of the material shortage, there still remained the question of transportation. He explained that the number of vehicles assigned was in keeping with the real situation that was being experienced up until then, "and so as not to go to Maputo seeking material, as we are doing now." "What happened is that, with the trains not circulating, all our freight has to be transported by highway, something which has brought us some problems, either because we lack sufficient numbers of vehicles or because the few existing vehicles wear out more quickly. And with the difficulties involving replacement of spare parts...."

### Investors Do Not Pay

Giving notice that he did "not wish to lend a dramatic tone to the problems of the enterprise," Zacarias Rebelo said that another matter of concern to the management of that civil construction unit is the fact that certain investors have not kept their commitments. In other words, some state agencies have not paid Integral Construction of Gaza for the work that this enterprise carried out. He stressed: "We should have 50,000 contos, which represents more money than that for the entire construction program this year. The most flagrant example is that of Electricity of Mozambique, which alone owes us something like 20,000 contos, resulting from projects that we executed in the two substations between here and Gaza."

He added: "All this, added to the billing difficulties (because if we do not execute projects, we do not bill either), has created very great upheaval in the management of the enterprise."

"It is true that we have not yet had recourse to the bank to solve our problems, but this type of thing requires a great deal of 'gymnastics' of us, in terms of management and financial priorities."

### Backing From Other Agencies

Expressing his appreciation for the assistance that he has received from certain agencies of the party and state apparatus in Gaza, Zacarias Rebelo claimed that: "This year, we have succeeded in surmounting the problem of supplies for the workers in the form of products of prime necessity, specifically, foodstuffs." He remarked: "The Chokwe Agrarian Enterprise Coordination Office, realizing the importance of our enterprise to the development of this region, has been backing us with food, basically rice, thereby minimizing the problem of the lack of food."

MOZAMBIQUE

#### AID TO SETTLEMENTS IN GORONGOSA AREA

Deira NARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Oct 85 p 4

[Report by Antonio Cesar]

[Text] Gorongosa (from our correspondent)--More than 7,000 citizens liberated from the clutches of the armed bandits and gathered in the region of Mucouza, just 7 kilometers from the district seat of Gorongosa, have received free clothing, within the program of material support to those individuals who endured suffering, nakedness and poverty during the long years when they were forced to live with the armed bandits.

Similar action was conducted in the Tsiquiri settlement, also near the district seat, where more than 700 citizens have already received shoes, jackets, shirts, dresses, skirts, blouses, wrappers and various articles of children's clothing.

At this moment, the nakedness which, a week ago, was the dominant concern among these people is no longer the major problem. Priority is now being given to other activities, such as the construction of temporary housing and the preparation of the land for planting.

Brigades of party and state officials and ODM members have been assigned to work with these people in their own surroundings. The brigades will insure that the clothing is distributed fairly and will encourage the peasants to begin the agricultural campaign. They will see that the basic public health standards are observed.

In the area of environmental health, latrines have been built and sanitary landfills have been created. Some recently-arrived families are still engaged in the construction process.

Measures to protect the water supply are planned for the near future, to guard against the possible outbreak of an epidemic.

The food supply, basically corn flour, is guaranteed for the time being. There are reasonable stocks in the district warehouses. However, according to some sources with whom we spoke, a large supply of food products should be laid in because the rainy season is coming, which could hamper the regular passage of trucks to and from the settlement zone.

However, the shortage of [ingredients for their] curries, which was causing the people to resort to some aquatic plants and even to "loco-beans," or "miri," as they are called locally, appears to have been temporarily solved. In the last convoy, trucks arrived carrying cases of dried fish and oils, which were immediately distributed.

6362

CSO: 3442/27

MOLANBLOTT

# INFULENE COOPERATIVE TO BENEFIT FROM BIOGAS PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] A biodigester station for the production of biogas (methane gas for cooking) and biofertilizers, made from hog excrement, has just gone into operation at the "16 June" cooperative in Infulene valley, devised and constructed by the Ministry of Agriculture's Rural Development Department. The use of biodigesters, using a simple technology, the experimental projects for which started in Namaacha, may constitute one of the viable hypotheses for reducing the negative impact caused by the increasing lack of traditionally used fuels, such as gas oil, coal and petroleum, simultaneously freeing the peasant woman from the hard household tasks of carrying wood or coal.

The entry of the biodigester station into operation was received joyfully by the 43 women comprising the "16 June" agricultural cooperative. In fact, this project is already solving various social, productive and economic problems which, although they were programmed, had been upsetting the cooperative's farming activity.

The station is producing 7.5 cubic meters per day of methane gas for cooking, which feeds two ovens to produce meals for the 102 children of the cooperative members and various snacks for all the members. At the same time, the biodigester station produces biofertilizers which, after undergoing the biodigestion process, show good nutrient contents, which gives them good quality for use in the production of green vegetables in the cooperative.

The "16 June" cooperative had been spending an average of 40,000 meticals per month to purchase firewood for use as fuel for making the meals for cooperative members and for the children in day care. This amount, in addition to representing a great economic burden for the cooperative, had a detrimental relationship with the speculative firewood market.

Mrs Guilhermina Wetela, vice president of the cooperative, in a dialogue with our reporter, commented: "We are satisfied ourselves; we don't even know how to express it. Look, this month alone, we have saved over 40 contos. You can't imagine the trouble it took us to find firewood and coal to make meals for our children. Now, we only need to pay for the work done for them."

According to information provided to our newspaper by a technician from the Ministry of Agriculture's Rural Development Department, Joaquim Pulga, nearly 61,000 meticals were spent on the project, 63 percent in national currency and 37 percent in convertible currency. It will be up to the cooperative to pay off the cost of the project for a period yet to be determined.

Also according to that technician, the introduction of the biogas technology over the medium term in the Green Zones agricultural cooperatives will prove to be of vital importance, both in the independent production of energy necessary for the cooperative members' social lives and the improvement of the dung to be used in fertilizing the soil, and in the cleaning of the environment.

This project also constituted a clearcut instruction from the Sixth Congress economic and social guidelines, which cite the need for "developing elementary techniques for energy production, using all the resources available on the local level, specifically, coal, biogas, lumber, small streams of water, windmills and solar energy."

In this concrete instance of the "16 June" cooperative's biodigester station, in the Infulene valley, the excrement of hogs from the cooperative is used, amounting to nearly 100 kilograms per day; which makes it possible to produce 75 cubic meters of biogas and 436 liters of biofertilizers.

Joaquim Pulga remarked: "This is an experimental option directed toward the peasant, the cooperative member and the family farmer who has live stock production. This technology will have a major effect on the areas where there is little firewood, diesel and electricity."

#### The Cooperative

The "16 June" cooperative consists essentially of women. And they have an area of 3 hectares, producing nearly all kinds of garden produce during the past 5 years, with the aid of the General Union of Cooperatives.

According to information furnished by the vice president, Guilhermina Wetela, this year, the production plan was exceeded and 35 tons of various green vegetables were sold, which were turned over to the Green Zones Office and to the local market.

As our reporter noted, this result has revived the hopes of the cooperative members, after the decline which occurred last year, owing to irregular rainfall.

MOZAMBIQUE

HOG RAISING EXPECTED TO DECREASE MEAT SHORTAGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] The agencies of Zambezia Province recently opted to intensify the development of the production of hogs and small species of animals as an alternative for minimizing the problem of the shortage of meat to supply the population. According to information procured at a recent meeting on livestock raising in Quelimane, the project has been showing satisfactory results.

At the meeting, at which several questions relating to hog production were debated, the provincial director of agriculture warned all the intervening agencies not to wait for any external backing for the development of this type of production.

That official commented: "We must mobilize all the available resources in order to cope with the situation that has been imposed in the development of the livestock sector. The equipment that we shall soon be receiving is very meager, and insufficient to solve all our problems."

The provincial livestock services, in cooperation with the Green Zones Office, will initiate a specific program to provide copra bagasse to be used to feed hogs of various breeders.

Generally speaking, it was noted that the production in the livestock sector improved considerably during the past 2 years, but more in connection with hog raising as compared with the raising of cattle. Statistical data indicate that the hog production in Zambezia increased from 6,650 to 7,980 head, in less than 1 year.

2909

CSO: 3442/37

MOZAMBIQUE

STUDIES TO IMPROVE 'BEIRA CORRIDOR' UNDER WAY IN ZIMBABWE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] Delegations from the People's Republic of Mozambique and Zimbabwe associated with the railroad-port transportation branch recently held talks in Beira to study the best means for exploiting the port of Beira and the railroad line which serves the neighboring country, from the provincial capital of Sofala. This project is aimed essentially at greater development for the by now famous "Beira Corridor," which will serve not only Zimbabwe, but also other countries of the "hinterland," such as Malawi, Zambia and even Zaire.

During the talks, headed by the minister of ports, railroads and merchant marine, engineer Alcantara Santos, and Dr Helebert Ushewokunze, minister of transportation, representing the Mozambican and Zimbabwean sides, respectively, the visiting delegation was obviously interested in accelerating the cooperation in this area; because the rail connection between Beira and Zimbabwe is not only shorter, but also the most economical, not just for this country, but similarly for the businessmen of the other SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] countries, and not them alone.

In his remarks, the Zimbabwean minister of transportation declared that one of the goals to be attained with the efficient and total use of the "Beira Corridor" is to reduce the economic dependence on South Africa, "because political liberation must be supplemented by economic liberation."

Actually, during the reception tendered for the visiting delegation, aboard a ship anchored in the port of Beira, at which the director of the province, Marcelino dos Santos was present, we learned that, concurrently with the economic dependence on South Africa, the use of South African ports not only entails a delay in the arrival of goods, but also obstacles in the payments.

Making the Line More Functional

One of the decisions made at the end of the meeting of the two government delegations was the rehabilitation of the Beira-Machipanda railway line, in order to make it more functional and operative, so as to be able to remove the 4 million tons per year of goods that the Zimbabwean businessmen, who accompanied the delegation, pledged to send by means of this line.

A source associated with the railhead-port sector in Beira Province, discussing this increase in the volume of goods, said that it is already quite encouraging, if we consider the fact that, in 1982 alone, there occurred a high rate of freight transported through the port of Beira, amounting to nearly a million tons.

The project to rehabilitate the Beira-Machipanda line will involve, essentially, the laying of cross-ties, the renovation of certain sections of the line and the training of Mozambican personnel in Zimbabwe.

#### Secure line

Referring to the project to rehabilitate the railroad, Herbert Ushewokunze claimed that this would be an opportunity to further intensify the economic bonds between the two fraternal countries. "We cannot let this opportunity slip by, because then we would be traitors to our own destiny. We are determined to achieve success in transportation, in the context of SADCC, and to extricate ourselves from dependence on South Africa, which is undermining our development," declared the Zimbabwean transportation minister.

Discussing the security of the line, the same official claimed that there is a certain amount of stability between Beira and the Mutare station and that, with a little more effort, it can be extended to the security zone. Herbert Ushewokunze added: "This route has never been so secure as it is now."

#### Improving the rendering of service

Various comments were made concerning this aspect of short-term development in the transportation area, through the "Beira Corridor," during the reception aboard the ship "Balsa 21," and also in other public areas. One member of the Mozambican delegation maintained, in a kind of comment, that the "Beira Corridor" is currently considered one of the major options for the economic independence of the "hinterland" countries, which has already been widely discussed in many nations of the world.

However, so that this means of development in transportation will meet with actual success, there must be a pooling of efforts, not only among the railroad-port sectors, but also among all the agencies directly or indirectly participating in the process, such as shipping agencies, enterprises rendering assistance to vessels and even the hotel industry, which must improve the level of services rendered both qualitatively and quantitatively.

1986

1986: 1642/37

MACHTEL 12/12/81

# MACHEL LAUDS HUNGARIAN SOLIDARITY ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] The president of the FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Machel, sent messages of congratulation to the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Janos Kadar, and to the Hungarian head of state, Pal Losonczi, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our country and the People's Republic of Hungary. On the same occasion, the minister of foreign affairs, Joaquim Chissano, addressed a message to his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi.

In his message to Janos Kadar, President Samora Machel remarks: "This date, a result of the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity which have always united us, marks indelibly the confidence that exists between our two parties, peoples and governments."

After stressing that the celebration of this anniversary "is an appreciation of the precious instrument which has inspired and encouraged the fruitful bilateral cooperation that has taken place between our two countries with great progress," President Samora Machel declared: "We are aware of the importance to our development assumed by the sound and fraternal cooperation with other socialist countries which are our secure, strategic rear-guard in the conquest of our economic independence and in the construction of the material bases of socialism."

Also in the message, addressed to the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution expressed the appreciation of the Mozambican party and state "for the gesture of solidarity which the fraternal people of Hungary have managed to show toward the people of Mozambique during the most difficult times of their struggle against underdevelopment and for the construction of socialism."

In the same message, he voiced the certainty that the fraternal relations between the two countries "based on the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism will be intensified and developed in the various areas of mutual interest, thereby contributing to the strengthening of our common cause: peace and socialism."

In the message which he sent to his Hungarian counterpart, Val Lelouchi, the Mozambican head of state stressed: "On this occasion, we reiterate the strong determination of the People's Republic of Mozambique to continue the increased development and reinforcement of the cooperative relations with the People's Republic of Hungary; because we are certain that they will nurture the firm roots of brotherhood, friendship and solidarity that already exist between our two peoples and states."

He lauded the worthy and highly constructive manner in which the two countries have lent a real essence to the premises of the treaty; noting that it was the testimony of the exemplary relations that have been forged, developed and consolidated between the two countries of the socialist family.

Our country's foreign affairs minister, Joaquim Chissano, in turn, sent his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi, a message of congratulation on the fifth anniversary of the Treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two nations.

In his message, Joaquim Chissano remarked: "This treaty, conveyor of our cooperation, has contributed greatly to the reinforcement of the deepseated bonds of friendship uniting our two peoples since the time of our armed struggle for national liberation. It has allowed for constant, permanent progress in our mutually advantageous cooperation in various sectors of our country's activity."

The minister of foreign affairs noted that the success achieved since the signing of that treaty has resulted from the proper implementation of the terms of that important document, which serves as a valuable tool for instruction in the practical implementation of the principles guiding the FRELIMO Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

20039

CSO: 3442/37

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

XAI-XAI COMBATS CRIME--In Xai-Xai, in Gaza Province, the police forces will soon be starting a campaign to battle the black market, the proliferation of unauthorized traditional alcoholic beverages and Army deserters. The offensive was decided upon after it was noted that the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in the suburban areas and the circulation of deserters wearing the uniform of the FPLM constitute the main causes for the crime wave that has been occurring in the city of Xai-Xai. According to our source, to date, 14 deserters wearing FAM uniforms have been located in the Patrice Lumumba Communal District. The start of the campaign was recently announced by the chairman of the Xai-Xai Executive Council, Milagre Mazuze, during the course of a meeting of that organ, in which the governor of Gaza, Aurelio Manave participated. Also in Gaza, in the district of Chokwe, the best recruiters of the family sector will be entitled to an award after the great 1985-86 agricultural campaign. This measure is aimed at encouraging those who, through their effort, manage to mobilize the farming activity, prompting the peasants to produce more grain. In selecting the best recruiter, the amount of rice sold by the family producers to the state will be taken into consideration. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Oct 85 p 8] 2909

PEMBA PORT MOVEMENT--In the first 6 months of this year, 16 ships docked at the Port of Pemba, Cabo Delgado Province, exceeding the goal of the plan, which was 12 ships. Together, the ships delivered thousands of tons of merchandise to Cabo Delgado Province, including clothing, food, building materials and other products. During the same period, more than 3 tons of products were loaded for export, specifically lumber and marble, and 1,200 tons were loaded for shipment to domestic markets. The Pemba Port director, who reported this information to the provincial station of Radio Mocambique, said that the sector had exceeded the goals defined for the first 6 months by 30 percent. On the other hand, he lamented that thefts of essential products from the port area are persisting, although they are decreasing, thanks to the proper functioning of the responsible structures at the Pemba port. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Oct 85 p 6] 6362

CSO: 3442/27

NIGERIA

# ABACHA ON CONTINGENCY PLAN TO QUELL DISTURBANCES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

CHIEF of Army Staff, Major-General Sani Abacha has said that there should be

a contingency plan to quell any civil uprising in the country.

Presenting a paper titled: "The role of appropriate arms of government in handling civil disturbances" at a seminar for police commissioners at Kuru near Jos, he said although there were no standard ways of controlling disturbances, the overriding requirement was to get such situation back to normalcy.

He said "concentrated, painstaking inter and intra-training between the army, police, air force and navy were needed to arrive at the right approach."

General Abacha said that in combating religious disturbances, state governments, traditional rulers and

grassroot involvements were absolutely essential, adding that the police should lead in arresting civil disturbances and should invite promptly, other appropriate arms of government, if the need arose.

The Chief of Army Staff said that while accurate and relevant information should be passed on to the appropriate quarters, the Nigerian Security Organisation should lay emphasis on the calibre of dedicated people who should also be of proven integrity.

He said that there was the need to utilise the facilities existing in the various organisations for mutual training of all personnel likely to be involved in handling civil disturbances.

The paper was read on behalf of the Chief of Army Staff by Colonel Cyril Iweze of the 3 Armoured Division of the Nigerian Army, Rukuba, near Jos. (NAN)

19274

CSO: 3400/493

NIGERIA

BABANGIDA CONFERS WITH POLICE ON SECURITY MATTERS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Ibrahim Babangida yesterday held a closed-door meeting with state Police Commissioners throughout the federation at the Police Staff College, Jos.

Though the theme of their meeting was not made known, it was believed that issues relating to internal security were discussed during the meeting.

The commissioners were in Jos on a three-day seminar on "Effective Ways of Handling Religious Disturbances" in the country.

Declaring the seminar open earlier, the Inspector General of Police, Mr. Etim Inyang observed that religious disturbances particularly those by the proscribed Maitatsine religious sect in various parts of the country were obvious threats to peace and stability of the country.

He said the severity of the disturbances and the urban guer-

rilla tactics employed by the fanatics called for an urgent review by law enforcement agencies of how to tackle religious violence in case of any recurrence.

Mr. Inyang noted that though the country was a secular state permitting religious freedom, it was obvious that this freedom guaranteed under the constitution had been grossly abused.

He said the seminar was aimed at identifying in detail the notorious Maitatsine group by tracing its advent up to the time of its proscription.

He said participants at the seminar would also trace the causes of the disturbances and reappraise the police role in the management of the conflicts.

He said the strengths and weaknesses of the police in the control of such conflicts would be discussed and useful suggestions given for avoidance of a repetition of the riots.

The seminar is being attended by people from all walks of life including religious leaders.

/9274

CSO: 3400/494

NIGERIA

SHAGAYA ASSURES BORDER SECURITY AGENTS

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Nov 85 p 16

[Article by Adebisi Adekunle]

[Text]

MINISTER of Internal Affairs, Lt-Colonel John Shagaya, has said a uniform programme for the welfare of security agents manning our borders would soon be introduced.

Responding to requests by the Sokoto State Area Administrator of Customs and Excise, Mr. Olaolu Olubunmi, he said the government would no longer treat any of the security organs in isolation.

He said the programme would cover accommodation, manpower, social amenities and transportation.

He said the government would not build detention cells for the Department of Customs and Excise in any of the states.

He said any suspect arrested should be handed over to the prisons authority for detention pending the completion of investigations. He said the family of such detainees should be responsible for their feeding.

The minister however, admitted that it would be impossible to wipe out smuggling completely but it could be reduced to the barest minimum.

He said this could be achieved with the co-operation of the people except in a situation where such people were having double loyalty.

He appealed to the security agents to educate and mix with the society in their areas of operation to achieve a good percentage of control at our borders.

The Area Administrator, Mr. Olaolu Olubunmi had told the minister that the Sokoto Office had collected about 880,268 Naira as excise duties between January and September this year.

He said about 42 persons were arrested while 20 seizures valued at about 127,567 Naira were made during the same period.

He added that about 220,400 Naira was realised in fines and goods and vehicles involved were forfeited to the government.

Earlier, the state Assistant Director of Immigration, Mr. V.C. Duru had told the minister that about 2,549 illegal aliens were prevented from entering the country between January and September this year.

He said about 25,058 illegal aliens also passed through the official border this year.

/9274

CSO: 3400/494

NIGERIA

UKIWE ANNOUNCES PROJECT BAN DURING EMERGENCY PERIOD

Kaduna NLW NIGERIAN in English 2 Nov 85 pp 1, 7

[Text]

THE Federal Government would not start any new project within the period of the national economic emergency, Chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, has said.

Commodore Ukiwe made this known when he received a delegation of traditional rulers in Lagos State, led by Oba Adeyinka Oyekan II of Lagos at State House, Dodan Barracks, Lagos.

He explained that this was

to ensure the quick recovery of the economy.

He however assured the traditional rulers that the Federal Government would not shirk its responsibility as a result of the economic crunch.

Commodore Ukiwe said that the government was giving serious consideration to the issue of completing the Third Mainland Bridge in Lagos.

The Chief of General Staff then appealed to traditional rulers not to relent in playing their fatherly role in its community and to always pray for the success of the government.

Oba Oyekan had earlier tabled a three-point request to the Federal Government for consideration.

These are the completion of the Third Mainland Bridge in

Lagos, the dualisation of Ikorodu Road from Ketu to Ikorodu and financial assistance to the Lagos State Government to tackle some of its problems especially in the area of flood control, sea erosion, sewage and waste management.

They pointed out that the dual role of Lagos as a federal and state capital, imposed a lot of responsibilities on it which were becoming too much for a state government to handle.

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CSO: 3400/490

NIGERIA

EXECUTION OF NSO RECOMMENDATIONS

INTERNAL SEC NIGERIAN in English 31 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Nken Agetua]

[Text]

VICE PRESIDENT Ibrahim Babangida has assured the nation that recommendations of the committee on the re-organization of the Nigerian security Organisation (NSO) would be executed discreetly.

Kellogg Babangida gave the assurance yesterday when he received the report of the chairman committee at state House, Dodan Barracks, Lagos.

Receiving the report, President Babangida thanked members of the committee for their loyalty.

He said the task of the committee was not an easy one especially as a result of the interest it generated among the people.

He added that the Federal Government would implement it through the

committee's recommendations and act discreetly.

Alhaji Umaru Shinkafi, Chairman of the committee, in submitting the report thanked the government for giving them the opportunity to serve the nation.

He said the committee worked on the positive note that the present administration required continued assistance.

Alhaji Umaru said that apart from the committee's recommendations, it has also made separate observations which they hoped the government would sub-

ject to further scrutiny and in verification.

He added that since their recommendations centered on security, the government should ensure that they were discreetly implemented.

Other members of the committee include Mr. Leonard Odigbo, Mr. Festus I. Adeniyi and Mr. S.B. Apodo while Mr. Bukar Usman served as Secretary.

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14107/493

12 December 1988

## NIGERIA

## BRAININWAITE ADVOCATES SOCIALIST SOLUTION FOR ECONOMIC ILLS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English - Nov 1991 - p. 1

[Text]

**D**uring the past few years, the American public has been bombarded with information about the health risks of cigarette smoking. The message has been clear: Smoking is bad for you. It causes lung cancer, heart disease, and emphysema. It is the leading cause of death in the United States. And now, a new study has found that smoking is also bad for your wallet. A new study by the American Cancer Society has found that smokers who quit before the age of 40 can save up to \$10,000 over the course of their lives. The study, which was published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, found that smokers who quit before the age of 40 can save up to \$10,000 over the course of their lives. The study also found that smokers who quit between the ages of 40 and 49 can save up to \$5,000, and smokers who quit between the ages of 50 and 59 can save up to \$2,000. The study also found that smokers who quit after the age of 60 can save up to \$1,000. The study was based on data from the National Health and Medical Research Council's Australian National Drug Survey, which is a large, longitudinal study of the health and social consequences of drug use in Australia. The study found that smokers who quit before the age of 40 can save up to \$10,000 over the course of their lives. The study also found that smokers who quit between the ages of 40 and 49 can save up to \$5,000, and smokers who quit between the ages of 50 and 59 can save up to \$2,000. The study also found that smokers who quit after the age of 60 can save up to \$1,000. The study was based on data from the National Health and Medical Research Council's Australian National Drug Survey, which is a large, longitudinal study of the health and social consequences of drug use in Australia.

He said that the only serious plan for Nigeria in any of the many months to food is mass employment.

This he, however, said called for imaginative and bold policies.

Dr. Braithwaite argued that the

in civilian governments in the past, democracy was a step beyond what could be achieved in the country.

...and what is required  
...for everybody to  
...to complete the  
...of the  
...decadence in the  
....

...and that after 1950, when the independence of the region was still to witness a marked development.

This situation he said had left many Nigerians largely uneducated, unsheltered, subsisting only on an unorganised and laissez faire foreign controlled mono-economy.

Dr. Braithwaite added: "There is evidence proving that some of these governments in their corruption, knowingly or unknowingly serve foreign economic interests in collaboration with their proxies in commerce."

19274

CS0: 3400/496

NIGERIA

FAKE NATIONAL ID CARDS SOLD ON BLACK MARKET

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 3 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Musa M. E. Ajogi]

[Text]

**EVEN before the recent announcement by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Lt.-Col. John Shagaya, that the national identity cards would be released in March next year, fake national identity cards have already gone into circulation in some parts of the northern states.**

The illegal identity cards are openly being sold along the streets in some major towns at ₦25 per copy.

It was gathered that the cards which began to appear on the streets since last June, were even sold at about ₦100 when they first arrived.

When contacted, the Co-ordinator of the National Civic

Registration in Kaduna, Mr. Pius Laah, stressed that the national identity cards were yet to be released by the Federal Government.

He said anybody found carrying one is doing so illegally, adding that the programme for the launching of the national I.D. cards would be published in the national dailies when the time comes.

Mr. Laah disclosed that registration units would be created in all the local government areas of the federation as was the case during elections.

He said the issuance of the cards would be a continuous exercise as more youths would qualify annually to receive them.

Accredited registration centres, he said, would be the only place to obtain the cards and nowhere else, adding that the

project was being handled by two foreign companies at the cost of about ₦40 million.

Meanwhile, the fake cards in circulation are designed with the map of the country and the national coat of arm in the centre.

One of the dealers informed our reporter in Kaduna that he had sold a large number of the cards to both Nigerians and some aliens.

When our reporter contacted the Kaduna State Police Public Relations Officer, Mr. O.A. Ubi, he expressed dismay and said no such case had been reported to the police.

Mr. Ubi advised all those in possession of the illegal cards to surrender them to the police.

He also called on members of the public to report anybody found selling such cards at the nearest police station.

/9274  
CSO: 3400/487

NIGERIA

NNPC OFFICIAL DENIES REPORTS OF FRAUD

AB182147 Paris AFP in English 1809 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Lagos, Nov 18 (AFP)--A senior official of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) today denied reports of a multi-million naira (dollar) fraud in the corporation, but admitted that an external accountant had been asked in 1980 to clear up company books that were in a "mess."

Enyeremadu Ugenyi, NNPC general manager for corporate affairs, reacting to a front-page report today in the independent TRIBUNE newspaper, told a press conference that there was "no wrong-doing or fraud" at the corporation.

The paper, quoting a 1984 NNPC audit report, said a "colossal scandal" resulting in losses of over 1 billion naira (\$1.08 billion) had been uncovered at the corporation. The malpractices included "overloading and over-billing" at one of the NNPC's 20 oil depots, wrote the TRIBUNE, which also said the audit report revealed "poor credit control" by management.

Marketers owed the NNPC some 618 million naira (\$667 million) as of December and crude oil debts for the period were valued at 751 million naira (\$811 million), 84 million naira of which was doubtful, the daily added.

Mr Ugenyi, who dismissed the paper's report as "misleading," said there was no truth in the claim that an international audit report for 1984 had been (?presented to) NNPC board.

He however admitted that an audited account had been submitted to the firm and that management had considered the report "clearly personalised" because of internal wrangling among some officials.

/8918

CSO: 3400/459

NIGERIA

## APPOINTED REVIEW PANELS TO REVIEW TRIBUNAL RULINGS

APPOINTED REVIEW PANELS in English 7 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

(C-11)

The President, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, on Tuesday appointed two review panels to review the cases of persons either convicted by special military tribunals and decrees or conditionally released from detention.

One of the tribunals headed by Dr. T. Akinola Ayinde, a retired Chief Judge is to review the cases of those convicted under the Exchange Control (Anti Sabotage) Decree 1981 and the Special Tribunal (Miscellaneous Offences) Decree 1981.

The other one is to look into the cases of persons convicted by the special military tribunals and those conditionally released from detention. It is headed by Mr. Justice Mohammed

Bello, a judge of the Supreme Court.

Members of the Aguda tribunal are Mr. Justice Utman Mohammed, Court of Appeal, Lieutenant Colonel Ihenacho, Army; Chief Justice Egbola, retired Deputy Inspector General of Police; and D.G. Vembe, legal practitioner.

The terms of reference of the tribunal are as follows:

To review the case of any person convicted by any of the tribunals constituted under the Exchange Control (Anti Sabotage) Act 1981 or the Special Tribunal (Miscellaneous Offences) Decree 1981.

To determine, having regard to all the circumstances of the particular case, whether or not the conviction was confirmed or not should be upheld and whether the sentence was confirmed or not should be remitted, varied, reduced or set aside.

To recommend whether any order of forfeiture or fine awarded by the tribunals is confirmed or not should be upheld or varied;

To determine whether the assets of the convicted person should be

confiscated or not should be forfeited to the Federal Military Government;

\*To make any order of stay of execution whenever it is desirable pending final determination by the tribunal;

\*Make any other suitable recommendations on its findings.

The tribunal is expected to submit its report not later than three months from the date of its first sitting.

The Justice Mohammed Bello tribunal is made up of Justice, L. J. Dosunmu, (retired judge), Wing Commander A. Salihu, Mr. C. Omeben, Assistant Inspector General of Police and Chief (Mrs.) Folake Solanke (SAN), legal practitioner.

The tribunal which has full powers and authority to hold public hearings, without prejudice to the exercise of the powers conferred under the tribunals of Inquiry Act No. 41, 1966, was given the following terms of reference:

(a) If requested to do so either by the person affected or his counsel, review the case of any person convicted by any of the special military tribunals and

stituted under the Recovery of Public Property (Special Military Tribunals) Decree, 1981.

(b) Determine, having regard to all the circumstances of the particular case, whether or not the conviction as confirmed or not should be upheld and whether the sentence as confirmed or not should be remitted, reduced or set aside;

(c) Determine whether any order of forfeiture or fine awarded by the tribunal as confirmed or not should be upheld or varied;

(d) Determine whether the assets or money of any person whether convicted or not should be forfeited to the Federal Military Government;

(e) On the receipt of recommendation from the review panel on person still held in detention or persons conditionally released, determine whether such persons should be tried or released.

(f) Make any other suitable recommendations on its findings.

The judicial tribunal of inquiry has been directed to submit its report to the president not later than three months from the date of its first sitting.

## FAVORABLE BALANCE OF TRADE WITH FRANCE REPORTED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Nov 88 pp 1, 10

[Article by Michael Oduniyi]

[Text]

**N**IGERIA trade balance with France for 1984 stood at 1.3 billion dollars (about N1.2b) in favour of Nigeria.

While Nigeria imported from France equipment, raw materials and consumer goods worth N762m, N647m and N700m for 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively, France imports of Nigerian oil stood at N1.38, N1.50 and N2 billion for 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively.

Giving these details at a press conference held last week in Lagos was the Treasurer of the French Nigerian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. M. G. Moyart.

According to Mr. Moyart, France with more than 100 commercial and industrial companies in Nigeria is today the second largest foreign investor in the country with a total net investment of approximately \$500 million (about N415m).

France major investments are in the automobile industry, pneumatic tyre company, pharmaceutical industry, oil exploration, banking, agro-allied industry and construction.

Notably among these investments are the SCOA and CFAO, all the automobile industry, and the Michelin Group in Nigeria.

The Michelin Group has economic interest in four companies in the country. These are Michelin (Nigeria) Limited, a tyre producing company established in Port Harcourt in 1962; Motor Tyre Services Company Limited, Lagos which is responsible for supplies and technical sales services of tyres.

The Michelin Group agro-allied investments include the major shares in Utgba Uno and Osse River Rubber Estates both in Bendel State. The rubber estates, under Michelin management and supervision since 1982, have a total area of 3,600 hectares and supply about 50 per cent of the needs of Michelin factory.

In the Nigerian banking scene, French banking investment exceed N40 million or \$24 million or about \$53.7m or N41.5m. The Nigerian French banks include the French Bank for Africa, International Bank for West Africa, Societe Generale Bank, Merchant Banking Corporation and Commercial Bank Credit Lyonnais.

The aggregate assets of these French banks in Nigeria amounted to N1.5 billion or about \$900 million representing 25 per cent of the total assets of all the commercial and merchant banks in the country. About N2.5 billion loan was granted to the Nigerian economy in 1984 by these banks.

	YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT	PERCENTAGE OF SHARE CAPITAL INTEREST	PERCENTAGE OF INVESTMENT
United Bank for Africa	1949	Banque pour l'Afrique Occidentale 30.7%	1.803.127.000.000
International Bank for West Africa	1959	Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale 40.0%	1.655.121.121.121
Societe Generale Bank	1977	Societe Generale 40.0%	800.800.800.800
Merchant Banking Corporation	1982	Banque Paribas 40.0%	400.400.400.400
Commercial Bank	1983	Credit Lyonnais 40.0%	400.400.400.400
Total (Million Naira)			4.000.000.000.000

The percentage of the country's total investment in the banking sector is about 25 per cent.

amortisation of its public external debt, has progressively led to excessive delays in the payment of its commercial debt in 1985 and resulted in a new back log on confirmed letters of credit which now exceeds \$1 billion (about ₦ 83b) and has in turn led the foreign banks to a progressive cut of their lines of confirmation.

Mr. Moyart noted that Nigeria is not dramatically over indebted in relation to its GNP, population, natural resources, export potentialities if compared with many other countries.

He therefore suggested that the external debt servicing should be reduced to 20 per cent to 25 per cent yearly, to allow the import capacity of the country to revert to normal level compatible with the survival of the country.

/9274

CSO: 3400/488

NIGERIA

PAPER DECRIES WIDE AVAILABILITY OF IMPORTED LUXURY FOODS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IMPORTED luxury foods and household items constitute one avenue of foreign exchange waste which calls for early review.

A recent investigation made by this newspaper established a disheartening picture of how imported luxury food and household items stood shoulder to shoulder with their locally-produced counterparts, in several Kaduna township supermarkets. Without doubt the same sad picture holds true of most supermarkets in the country.

Now, although *Vegfru* Tomato ketchup is produced in Jauro-Garga in Borno State, *Heinz* and *Crosse and Blackwell* ketchup are still imported into the country. And in spite of the existence of many fine biscuit manufacturers in the country, British-made Oxford biscuits still come in, to squeeze an already saturated confectionery market. Austrian cheese, German butter and British pork are further details of the sad picture. However, what constitutes the ultimate absurdity is the availability also of imported dog and cat food.

Thus quite apart from unfair competition with local products, these imported luxury items come in with scarce foreign exchange meant for essential food items. This once more brings up the question of relevance in the issuing of import licences, especially to multinational trading houses with chain retail outlets.

While the full glare of the public and government is on industries, the trading concerns constitute one huge channel of import licence wastage that has received rather scant attention. There are a lot of imported food and household items the country can do without at this time. Butter, cigars, choice wines, cheese and insecticides fall into the group. Not to mention dog and cat food.

There is therefore not only the need for strictness in the issuance of import licences to trading companies and individuals, but also a need for clear specifications detailing and naming what items a specific licence must be used for. Obviously, neither "Tisane Herbal extracts for system cleansing made in France," nor dog and cat food could have escaped the axe of appropriate officials if these had been filled in, as items for which import licence was being sought. It is true that such minute detailing as being advocated here will involve more paper work. But it will be well worth the while.

Another avenue of exploitation and waste is the foreign packaging of food products that are trade-marked for sale in Nigeria. For example, salted butter is packed in West Germany for a Kaduna based dairy company, and food flavours are made by the British Food Industries for an Ibadan based company. This is yet the Completely Knocked Down (CKD) syndrome in a different and more degrading guise.

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CSO: 3400/490

NIGERIA

IMPORTS FROM, EXPORTS TO OECD DECLINE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 85 p 32

[Text]

**NIGERIA's total imports from the 23-member-countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) fell from 9.2 billion Naira in 1982 to 4.2 billion Naira in 1984, the *African Economic***

***Digest (AED)* has in a special edition just published.**

In the first four months of 1985, according to AED, Nigeria imported goods worth 1.34 billion Naira from OECD member states.

The magazine said Nigeria

also exported goods worth 10.6 billion Naira to OECD countries last year, a slight decline from the 1982 figure of 13.4 billion Naira.

But Nigeria had already exported goods worth 3.9 billion Naira between January and April this year.

For the years under review, the U.S. was Nigeria's major trading partner, although exports to America have dropped from 6.4 billion Naira in 1982 to 3.4 billion Naira in 1983 and 2.3 billion Naira in 1984.

The U.S. was followed by France and Germany respectively.

Ironically, the digest said, Nigeria had been importing more from the U.K. than all other OECD countries despite the fact that Britain only maintained the 7th position on the list of buyers of Nigerian goods among the 23 countries.

Germany occupied the last position of Nigeria's export list to the OECD countries during the period under review, whilst Iceland has never purchased anything from Nigeria.

/0274

CSO: 3400/496

## IMF COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN SAYS REPORT WILL REFLECT PEOPLES' WISHES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Tawey Zakka]

[Text]

Chairman of the Presidential Committee on International Monetary Fund (IMF) Loan, Albaji Abubakar Abdulkadir, has assured the nation that the committee's judgement would be "strictly based on the preponderant wishes and aspirations of Nigerians."

Albaji Abubakar said in his address to the first public sitting of the committee yesterday in Kaduna, that people who would appear before it should be frank, honest and concise.

He stated that the committee had been impressed by the quality of debates so far sponsored by various interest groups on radio and television stations as well as in the press.

Former Minister of Finance and one-time Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria, CBN, Malam Adamu Ciroma, opened the debate with a remark that the IMF is interested in global economic health and said Nigeria should exercise her international right by drawing on the fund's facility.

According to him, the main issue for debate is not the loan but the fund's economic recovery programme for Nigeria.

Albaji Adamu said the economy had to be restructured to break its dependence on oil and on imports. But he pointed that restructuring might take between 15 and 20 years to achieve.

In the meantime, he said, "we need everything we can get to cushion us against the present economic hardships."

He said whether we take the 2 billion dollars IMF loan or reject

it, there were both positive and negative consequences for the country.

One of the attendees, Malam Adamu said, "immediate attention should be paid to the discontent of people against it while for not taking it Nigeria would have accepted making 'the house' of the IMF to meet the loan conditions of peculiar problems of developing countries."

Malam Adamu continued, "very wrong" the IMF is to deal with all countries in the same manner.

He said the only way to strike a balance between positive and negative aspects which are consistent with Nigerians would have to be for a long time.

Malam Adamu said he would not state categorically his stand on the loan matter, saying "the facts and figures" would decide. He said "we should appear in the diplomatic" before the IMF door.

Asked by the committee chairman, Albaji Abubakar, if the IMF was a condition for the development of the Central Bank of Nigeria,

as claimed by Malam Adamu, used to carry out a weekly adjustment of the currency, the former CBN governor replied that the parameter of the bank's operation was not capable of dealing with the new situation that had arisen.

According to him, the policy then was to strive for cheaper imports.

Asked by another committee member if it ever occurred to the CBN and the government at any one time to float the Naira or make it convertible, Malam Adamu answered that convertibility of the Naira had never been contemplated because the government wanted to have greater control of the economy by preventing too much movement of money outside.

He said convertibility carried too many disadvantages.

According to him, only greater competence and understanding of issues would enable government take rational decisions.

A Professor of Economics and Dean of the Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, University of Maiduguri, Dr. Harcedia Kumar Mazumdar, said the IMF loan "is a peanut which cannot solve anything."

He warned that devaluation of the Naira and trade liberalisation required by the IMF would not favour Nigeria because she did

not possess any "competitive advantage" in the international market.

Professor Mazumdar rejected the argument that the loan would open the door for investments to pour in, saying that investments only went to underdeveloped countries that were docile to international capital.

According to him, Nigeria could not afford to go down on its knees before the IMF if she wanted to keep her leadership role in the fight against apartheid in South Africa.

"The battle line is already drawn between President Reagan, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the West on one hand and the Third World on the other," he said.

He suggested that cheaper credit be mobilised internally, saying it would be in the nation's long-term interest to keep interest rates on loans low "for rapid industrial growth."

Professor Mazumdar implored Nigerians to go through the economic emergency period announced by the government, saying "you will come out of it stronger and better equipped to develop your potentials."

"You may not develop for a whole century if you are under someone else's apprenticeship," he warned.

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CSO: 3400/492

NIGERIA

PLAN FOR CONSOLIDATION OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR UNDERWAY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Oct. 85 pp 1, 7

[Article by Victor Attai]

[Text]

THE Federal Government is preparing a blue-print for the consolidation of the country's industrial sector.

The Ministry of Industries has done the groundwork in consultation with the private sector and other related government agencies to determine the appropriate intermediate projects.

Minister of Industries, Alhaji Bunu-Sheriff Musa said, at his maiden meeting with state Commissioners for Commerce and Industries in Lagos yesterday, that the government would no longer support public enterprises that failed to run strictly on commercial basis.

He reiterated the feelings of the government that such establishments would, if further supported, constitute a permanent drain on govern-

ment revenue.

Alhaji Bunu emphasised that the present administration would not tolerate any unhelpful situation in which some of the existing industries would consume foreign exchange and other natural resources out of proportion, only to endanger the health of the nation's economy.

On suggestions for the privatisation of some public-owned enterprises, the minister said by the time a proper environment was created, the private sector would naturally take up the challenge and play a greater role in the industrial development of the country.

In respect of new factories, Alhaji Bunu told the commissioners that emphasis should also be placed on plants with potentials to meaningfully utilise to the maximum advantage available natural resources in the country in order to discourage foreign exchange outflow on raw material outputs.

The minister said his ministry

has initiated steps to restructure the industrial sector with particular emphasis on the structure of raw materials and called for a need to, among others, develop locally all types of industrial raw materials that we have.

He recognised the need to develop basic and intermediate industries as a means of strengthening our industrial and technological base with particular reference to the petrochemical and steel projects, need to develop export oriented industries in order to diversify the sources of revenue away from oil.

Other areas of immediate attention, he said, was how to establish industries that would serve as linkages with others. The packaging industry, he stressed, deserved mention among others.

The minister therefore called on the commissioners to realise that their individual role at the states level would greatly be needed in restructuring the country's industrial base and urged everybody to meet the demand.

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CSO: 3400/495

NIGERIA

## STATES SET NO-DEFICIT BUDGET GUIDELINES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Nov 85 pp 1, 7

[Text]

THE National Council of States (NCS) has approved a seven-point guideline on the 1986 budget for the states in line with the national economic emergency.

At its meeting in Lagos last Wednesday, the council decided that no deficit budget which was inflationary and costly would be permitted.

A communique on the meeting given by the Cabinet Office yesterday gave the guidelines as follows:

"That emphasis should be on internal revenue generation.

"That no state government should undertake any new commercial or industrial project unless it was inevitable during the period of economic emergency and

That available resources

should be devoted to the completion of on-going viable projects - agricultural projects, rural development, preventive and primary health care delivery and maintenance of assets rather than purchase of new ones.

The council also approved that the budgets must be tailored to promote community self-help projects especially access roads and land development, promote labour intensive projects aimed at providing employment and increased purchasing power of the people at the grass root such as co-operative farming and road maintenance and the implementation of the national

system of education.

During the meeting, the NCS also reviewed some aspects of the decisions of the former military government white paper on the report of the Dasuki National Committee on Local Government Administration.

Such aspects included the structure, management, functions, finances and composition of the local government councils and made appropriate recommendations to the Armed Forces, Police, Customs, MRA and consideration.

The National Council of States also reviewed the War Against Indiscipline (WADI) and decided to pursue the programme with renewed vigour and with less emphasis on the use of monetary rewards.

On the issue of monetary rewards, the council decided to discontinue the practice of awarding cash prizes to individuals in various fields of endeavour. The council also decided to discontinue the practice of awarding cash prizes to individuals in various fields of endeavour.

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CSO: 3400/491

NIGERIA

## NEW DECREES PROMULGATED LEGITIMIZING CURRENCY IMPORTS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 31 Oct 85 p 16

[Article by Chris Agulefo]

[Text]

**T**HE Armed Forces Ruling Council has now promulgated a decree to back up the importation of foreign currency into Nigeria.

The decree to be known as the Foreign Currency (Domiciliary Accounts) Decree 1985, authorises persons resident in Nigeria, corporate bodies registered in Nigeria, diplomats, foreign diplomatic missions and international organisations to import foreign currency.

Such amounts imported are to be deposited into a designated local bank account maintained in an approved foreign currency.

These were contained in a communique released in Lagos, after a one-day meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council at the Dodan Barracks on Monday.

The foreign currencies in which an account may be opened, maintained and operated are the US dollar, British pound sterling, French franc, Deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and any such foreign currencies.

Every such account according to the decree shall be opened with and have therein at all times, a sum not less than the equivalent of N100 designated in the foreign account.

The decree also makes provisions for deposit into, withdrawal from and the general operation of the account while interest is pay-

able in respect of monies deposited in an account.

Four other decrees were promulgated and they include the Constitution Suspension and Modification Amendment Decree 1985; Public False Accusation (Repeal etc) Decree 1985; Public Order (Amendment) Decree 1985 and the National Youth Service Corps (Amendment) Decree 1985.

The constitution amendment decree amends (Suspension and Modification) Decree 1984 to

reflect the changes brought about by the change of government on August 27 this year, and also amends the 1979 constitution to further modify certain provisions.

Similarly the Public Officers Protection Against False Accusation Decree was formally repealed and directed the release of persons imprisoned or detained under it in conformity with an earlier announcement made by the president.

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CSO: 3400/491

NIGERIA

STOCK EXCHANGE DIRECTOR ON FOREIGN DEBT COLLECTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Bala Mohammed]

[Text]

THE Kaduna branch Director of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, Mr R. T. Lawal, has said that it was an irony that Nigerians seemed so concerned about what the nation owed others that nothing has been done about what other nations owed us.

He said "necessary action should be taken on over half a billion Naira reportedly owed us by Rumana, Pan Ocean and Staines.

Contributing to the debate on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan at a symposium organized by Klazz Club in Kaduna last week, Mr Lawal said in looking at options for the nation, there was need to realize the dual nature of our economic problem.

He said a lot of attention is paid to external debts while being silent on the internal ones, adding that whatever was done to resolve the external problems would have very little or no impact on our economy unless the internal problems were also tackled.

Mr. Lawal said internal public debts should be determined and rescheduled between five and seven years. According to him, it was sad that "we do not even know for sure how much they are... possibly over 25 billion Naira."

He also said the government should refinance the rescheduled debts through bond issues which should be marketable on the stock

market or discountable at the Central Bank window.

He said this measures would allow the banking system to provide necessary funds for stalled projects, thereby revitalising the economy.

The director suggested that the various governments should review their investment portfolios with a view to selling off mature companies and in some cases doing away with "suckers" that have always relied on subsidies.

"We should draw a line between commercial ventures and social ventures of government, and the former must be made to fend for themselves or fold up," he added.

Mr Lawal believed the closure of Nigeria's borders should continue until we are assured by our neighbours of their co-operation in fighting smuggling.

"We can be talking of being a leader, or a big brother only if we exist in good economic health as a nation. We should love our neighbours as ourselves but certainly NOT MORE than ourselves", he continued.

On the external front, the director suggested drastic reduction in our food importation bills through a realistic agricultural policy which must be pursued vigorously.

He said the ban on the importation of rice and maize alone was expected to yield about 500 million dollars per annum, ad-

ding that the list should be updated regularly to reflect our agricultural outputs.

Mr Lawal further suggested the rationalisation of varieties and brands of goods produced by our "so called" manufacturers so that those imported would cut down on our import bill. He wondered if we really needed all those brands of cars, baby food, motor cycles et cetera.

He also suggested a reduction in foreign exchange components of the country's annual defence expenditure which, according to him, would reduce the pressure on our foreign reserves. He said the annual expenditure on Abuja could also be further trimmed down, especially the foreign exchange component.

The director said Nigeria should continue with countertrade but rather carefully and for specific economic projects like the petrochemical industry, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project and the Ajaokuta Steel project.

He said if and when we have surplus of our goods for export, special export subsidies could be introduced in lieu of depreciation to make our goods competitive in world markets. He added that import licences not valid for foreign exchange purposes should be issued for goods which were not banned and whose importation would not adversely affect local production.

Commenting on the conditionalities of the IMF loan, Mr Lawal said while agreeing that

the Naira was overvalued, the remedial action was gradual depreciation as is being done now, not auctioneer-like devaluation.

He said the three-stage devaluation (60 per cent, 25 per cent, 15 per cent) reportedly demanded by IMF would lead to serious cost-push inflation through huge foreign exchange losses on outstanding requirements of manufacturers as the value of our foreign debts jumped from about 20 billion Naira to 40 billion Naira and 100 billion Naira and 90 billion Naira respectively.

He also said cost of our imported raw materials which was about 60 per cent of our manufacturing inputs, would rise by over 50 per cent by the end of the exercise, adding that manufacturers must pass a greater percentage of the increase to consumers.

On trade liberalisation, Mr Lawal observed that no country practised full trade liberalisation and noted that the United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan used one form or another of protection of the other.

In any case, the classical theory of demand adjustment or price changes never worked in Nigeria and as such, high prices of imports may not necessarily deter Nigerians, he added.

He said government intervention in petroleum was restricted as about one billion Naira a day for oil price in Nigeria was less than half that of the Eastern European and other oil-producing countries.

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CSO: 3400/492

[Text]

But the General Manager emphatically denied that, there was any oil spillage,

When SAM investigation crew visited some of the villages affected by the incident, several farmlands in about 15 villages were flooded with the oily substance. Wear-

It was further stated that the farmers have already harvested a parcel with the population department, the department said to be payable for the position.

NIGERIA

NATIONAL PETROLEUM REDESIGNATES SENIOR OFFICERS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Yinka Guedon]

[Text]

NIGERIAN National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has redesignated 25 of its senior officers in key positions.

The new appointments accord with the implementation of appointments and redeployments effective from last October 3.

The corporation said that the appointments and redeployments would not attract any acting allowances for one year.

The move, it explained, was part of NNPC's positive response to the current national state of economic emergency, in addition to the nationwide temporary cut in salary of public officers with which the NNPC had complied.

Mr. B. A. Osuno, Mr. J. B. Oyokalu and Mr. J. N. Udofia are Director, General Manager and Manager under the

Petroleum Inspectorate Division. Alhaji Muhammadu Sami Bello GM, Refinery Kaduna, Mr. C. O. Oyibo, B. A. Soyode, A. Ola and A. O. Ogedegbe are in acting capacities as Sector Co-ordinator (Refineries), General Manager (Port Harcourt Refinery), General Manager (Warri Refinery) and Project Manager (New Port Harcourt), respectively.

Also affected are Dr. P. I. Amenechi, acting Sector Co-ordinator (pipelines and product marketing), Mr. J. J. Akpieve, General Manager (pipelines operations division), Mr. D. A. Bayero, Manager (to cover the duties of General Manager, product marketing and marine transportation division), Mr. G. A. Adesemowo, acting General Manager (to cover the duties of oil and gas sector co-ordinator), Mr. J. B. Buturo, acting General Manager (exploitation and production division), Dr. F. Bademosi, acting General

Manager (gas division) and Mr. J. M. Orite.

Others in acting capacities include Dr. T. M. John, General Manager (to cover the duties of sector co-ordinator, petrochemicals), Dr. E. A. Denmar, Project Manager (Warri petrochemical plant), Mr. M. M. K. Tamuno, Project Manager (Kaduna petrochemical plant), Mr. Edet Aikhumien, Project Manager (Port Harcourt petrochemical plant), Alhaji I. Dapdu, Manager (to cover the duties of manager, personnel and administration division) and Mr. O. O. Okwara, acting General Manager (finance and accounts division).

Messrs G. U. Ibekwe (General Manager), Dr. G. S. Ihetu (acting General Manager), Mr. A. Oloruntimehin (acting General Manager), Mr. E. D. Akan in the legal and corporate secretariat, technical services division, economic research and corporate planning and crude oil marketing division.

/9274

CSO: 3400/495

NIGERIA

CRUDE OIL PRICES BEGIN TO APPRECIATE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Nov 85 p 5

[Text]

**P**ETROLEUM: Uncertain. Crude oil prices began the week in active conditions, boosted in line with New York by the firmer tone to gas oil, where a good demand was noted for tight supplies. North Sea "Brent" blend consequently moved up through the 29 dollars/barrel barrier for the first time since February, with early-dated barrels traded as high as 29.32 dollars.

However, against a background of rising US distillate stocks, most traders avoided buying far forward, for fear of being committed too close to next spring's expected price falls.

But renewed fears for the stability of oil prices rocked the market later in the week, following the statement by the oil minister in the Emirate which was read as implying that OPEC members were moving towards a free-for-all on price levels. A later reported statement by the Indonesia president of OPEC, Mr. Subroto, denying that this was the case, caused some

confusion.

A new crude oil futures contract base on North Sea Brent blend is due to begin trading on November 4, providing the opportunity of cover against fluctuations on the physical market during a six month period.

Rubber: Lower. The Market moved lower under the weight of plentiful offers, as the peak production period got under way on Far Eastern estates, following the end of the rainy season.

Reflecting general over supply on the world market, the International Natural Rubber Organisation's (INRO) average indicator price crept down towards the 161 Malaysian cents/lb. level at which the buffer stock manager is obliged to make purchases.

With the stock now standing only some 30,000 tonnes lower than the authorised "ceiling" of 400,000 T., the organisation will meet from November 4-6 in Kuala Lumpur to discuss further action, which may include the provision of further funds by members to finance these purchases.

Although, the tin crisis has affected several far eastern countries, many of which also produce rubber, and "worried" their banks, any suspension of INRO market interventions would have "little or no effect" since the

rubber market, unlike tin, is not supported at "artificially high prices" traders remarked.

Cocoa: Easier. Prices eased due to the pound's advance and rumours that the 1985/86 Ivorian crop could reach a record 550,000 tonnes this season, 50,000 T. More than recently predicted by London Traders Gill and Duffus.

Worries over the tin crisis, which threatens certain traders with bankruptcy, also weighed on sentiment.

But persistent good demand for nearby Ghanaian and Nigerian cocoa lent support at lower levels.

Coffee: Volatile. Prices rose sharply in line with New York, on fears that dry conditions in a number of producing regions in Brazil, the world's largest coffee producer, will lead to a significantly lower 1986/87 crop.

Reports of rain mid week prompted a sharp fall in the market, although prices quickly recovered on fears that, in spite of the rains, the damage to trees will have been irreversible.

Elsewhere, the situation in Uganda, Africa's second largest robusta producer, continued to cause considerable concern. No coffee has arrived in Kampala for three weeks, because of transport difficulties arising from internal troubles, though the Minister of Cooperatives has assured that his country will be able to meet its International Coffee Organisation (ICO) export quota.

NIGERIA

# DAVID-WEST REJECTS OIL PRODUCTION LEVEL

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Nov 85 p 17

[Text]

**O**il Minister Professor Tam David-West yesterday described as "baseless and unfortunate" the claim that OPEC members must limit their oil production levels.

He said the call by the United Arab Emirates Oil Minister, Mamman Saheed Oteiba on world oil producers to limit their production to avoid "a price war looming in the horizon" was uncalled for.

He described Mr Oteiba's statement as "very profound" adding that "if he made that statement, it is very unfortunate," such resolution.

He said the last meeting of OPEC ministers held in Geneva "ended with unanimous resolution that we are keeping the price structure and we are keeping the production ceiling," adding

that "in other words the status quo remains."

He said if there was going to be any change of position, in the OPEC laws and regulations, it would only be made by resolution of OPEC Council of Ministers.

The oil minister said Mr Oteiba's statement "is tantamount to a panic statement and tantamounts to saying there is no more OPEC."

Mr Oteiba had in an interview with the NTA said that at the last meeting of the OPEC in Vienna, members were let free to sell oil at any price.

He also claimed that OPEC's output had risen in recent weeks to 17 million barrels per day, 1 million barrels above its self-imposed production ceiling.

/9274

CSO: 3400/496

NIGERIA

PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY: FUNCTION, EXECUTION

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 9 Nov 85 p 13

[Article by Idris Bugaje]

[Text]

**PETROCHEMICALS** are products made from chemicals that are derived from oil and natural gas. These products are so diverse that today about half of all manufactured items in the world are either wholly or partly made from petrochemicals. These include plastics, synthetic fibres (for cloth manufacture etc.), detergents, vehicle components, fertilizers, paints, dyes, adhesives, agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals, etc.

THE Petrochemicals and the Iron and Steel industries are two fundamental industries that any society that aspires to meaningful industrialisation must establish.

These two are often referred to as "industrial multipliers" because of the growth of other industries which their presence stimulates. According to statistics, one job in a petrochemical industry generates an average of seven in other industries.

Presently, fourty per cent of Nigeria's imports of raw materials are petrochemical based. This represents about five hundred million naira annually in foreign exchange.

That was why as far back as the 1960's, the need for a full pledged

petrochemical industry was realised.

Feasibility studies started in 1968 and the petrochemical scheme was included in the 1970/74 Second National Development Plan. As of now, the scheme has been divided into two major phases.

The first phase, whose foundation stones were laid in March 1984, is to involve the construction of three plants in Warri and Kaduna. The feedstocks for these plants are to be the products of the two N.N.P.C. refineries in these places.

The phase I project is being managed by Lummans of U.K. and Technimont of Italy and it is expected to be completed next year.

Kaduna is to have the Linear Alkyl Benzene

(L.A.B.) plant which shall produce 30,000 metric tonnes of this important industrial raw material annually. The Kerosene extracts of the Kaduna Refinery will be converted into L.A.B., heavy alkylates and solvents.

L.A.B. is used in the manufacture of detergents, soap, shampoo, formulatory oil, additives, special oils for the rubber industries and greases. The solvents produced are used in the manufacture of paints, insecticides, aerosols and dry-cleaning agents.

Warri is to have the other two plants both being built near the N.N.P.C. Refinery. One of them shall use the non-condensable gases (i.e. light hydrocarbons) from the refinery to produce 35,000 metric tons of polypropylene a year to satisfy about 60 per cent of national demand.

Polypropylene is the main raw material in the manufacture of plastics and related goods such as household wares, woven

sacks, carpets, automotive components, bottle crates, medicine vials, hypodermic syringes, etc.

The third petrochemical plant under the first phase also situated in Warri shall produce carbon black from decanted oil of the refinery. About 18,000 metric tons shall be produced annually.

Carbon black is a major ingredient in the manufacture of tyres, footwears, printers ink, gaskets, carbon paper, batteries, electrodes and pigments.

Already, work in all three plants at Kaduna and Warri have reached advanced stage and there is every hope that they would be completed and commissioned by next year.

This will indeed be a source of great relief to our industries who have been facing problems in the importation of these items.

The phase II of the petrochemical project, expected to be started next year, is the real core of the petrochemical industry in Nigeria. It is being sited at Eleme in Rivers State.

It shall consist of eleven different plants covering an area of about nine square kilometers. Unlike the plants of the first phase, this one shall use Nigeria's natural gas as feedstock which shall be consumed at the rate of about 100 million cubic feet per day.

This project is regarded, internationally, as one of the largest petrochemical plants in the world. The present cost

of its construction is between two and three billion U.S. dollar and its

being managed by Foster Wheeler Inc. The envisaged products of this second phase are as given in the table below.

Because of the huge investments involved and the present downward trend in Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings, there has been a number of reviews of this phase by the government(s).

From all indications, however, there isn't any plan to shelve any aspect of the phase.

This is because of its central importance in meeting the demands of domestic industries and the potential for export.

Moreover, this second phase would be utilising Nigeria's large natural gas reserve which as of now is being wastefully

flared.

The phase has therefore been divided into two stages. The first stage shall consist of the ethylene glycol plant and is expected to be completed by 1991. The remaining plant shall be completed in the second stage, possibly by 1994.

A very important point that should be considered by the government in this momentous step towards our industrialization is the need for the involvement of Nigerian engineers in the design and construction of the plants.

Since NNPC is only providing a supervisory role and both management, design, fabrication and erection works are being carried out by fore-

ign firms, it should be made a central condition in awarding these contracts that our indigenous engineers must take part and be involved in the various stages of the work.

Right now, Nigerian engineers have been employed, and are being trained to operate the plants after completion.

For us to get into the real roots of the matter and develop the capacity to build a petrochemical plant on our own in the future, however, Nigerian engineers must be involved in the present designs, fabrications and erection works.

This is the only way we can acquire the relevant technology in this area.

If a developing country such as India can design and build a satellite on its own — "INSAT-IB" and launched July 1983) from the experiences they gained in two earlier exercises, Nigeria should be able to do better in the down-to-earth petrochemical arena.

To achieve this, however, our engineers must be involved right now in every bit and piece of the work going on.

As regards Phase I, it is important to recommend the establishment of a polypropylene plant at Kaduna so that the non-condensable gases of the refinery (presently being flared) can be utilised to manufacture this petrochemical. This is because the polypropylene plant in Warri when completed can only satisfy 60 per cent of national demand.

With the present progress of work at both Kaduna and Warri, the petrochemical industry has indeed come to stay in Nigeria. This is, therefore, a challenge to Nigerian entrepreneurs to come up and establish industries that would process the petrochemicals to meet our local demands and even export the surplus goods overseas.

The arguments put forward by some narrow-minded economists as to the low economic competitiveness of our pet-

PRODUCTS OF PHASE TWO	
Product	Planned Capacity (mton/year)
Ethylene	300,000
Low density Polyethylene	110,000
High Density polyethylene	70,000
Polypropylene	70,000
Vinyl Chloride Monomer	145,000
Poly Vinyl Chloride	140,000
Ethylene oxide and glycol	35,000
Plasticiser units	30,000
Chlorine and Caustic Soda	90-102,000

rochemicals in the world market is, to say the least, irrelevant.

*Idris Bugaje is with the Centre for Energy Research, University of Sokoto.*

"Since NNPC is only providing a supervisory role and both management, design, fabrication and erection works are

being carried out by foreign firms, it should be made a central condition in awarding these contracts that our indigenous engineers must take part and be involved in the various stages of the work."

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CSO: 3400/488

NIGERIA

400 UNPRODUCTIVE COAL CORPORATION WORKERS SACKED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 6 Nov 85 p 15

[Article by Chris Nwakedi]

[Text]

**A**BOUT 400 workers of the Nigeria Coal Corporation, Enugu, were on Monday laid off.

The retrenchment exercise was based on absenteeism, lateness to work, unproductivity, ill-health, over-indulgence and age limit.

The staff reporter who visited the Coal Corporation headquarters along Okpara Avenue, Enugu, on Monday observed the unpleasant mood of the workers because of the retrenchment exercise.

It was also gathered that the workers were being owed arrears of salaries up to the tune of seven months.

When contacted, the General Manager of the Corporation, Mr E. Ugwu lamented that the coal industry had been facing a lot of problems due to the failure of the federal government to mechanise the coal industry.

He explained that the inability of the government to

mechanise the industry created a lot of redundancy and dumped the corporation into a precarious operating situation.

Mr Ugwu who resumed duty about a week ago after attending the senior executive course at the Nigerian Institute of Management, Lagos, said that the retrenchment exercise was one of the positive steps adopted by the board of directors of the corporation to ensure that the industry continues to operate on its regular salaries to its workers.

The general manager said that if the financial position of the corporation improves, the industry would employ more hands.

On the issue of salaries owed to the staff of the corporation, the general manager said that management has plans to liquidate the arrears when the industry generates funds.

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CSO: 3400/490

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NICKIN

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO RATIONALIZE DEFENSE BUDGET

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Bala Mohammed]

[Text]

THE Federal Government would be "very rational" in allocating funds to defence without jeopardising the nation's foreign policy and defence posture, the Air Officer Commanding the Logistics Command, Air Commodore Mohammed Nura Imam, has said.

He said this would be done through the effective maintenance of aircraft and other equipment, and de-emphasising the procurement of new armaments.

Air Commodore Nura, a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC), told newsmen on arrival at Kaduna Airport yesterday, that the defence budget would be reviewed in line with the current state of the economy.

He said the government viewed defence as a national issue which must be faced squarely in terms of the country's strong foreign policy especially regarding the southern African situation.

Air Commodore Nura said the command would ensure the supply of necessary materials needed for effective maintenance of aircraft vehicles and other equipment.

He said efforts were being made to ensure that the training

command continued to provide highly skilled manpower, adding that effective use of the present weapons system would be maintained.

He said he was in Kaduna to formally meet and discuss with commanders of units under his command on the state of the nation in line with the presidential directive of the advisory council.

Air Commodore Nura said the cuts in the salaries of the armed forces was to show the determination of the government to "get the country out of the woods", adding that he hoped the public and private sectors would follow suit.

He appealed to the press to help the government by rallying the people to support its policies.

Asked about the strength of the Nigeria Air Force, he described it as the most effective in sub-Saharan Africa and one of the best in the whole of Africa.

He was received on arrival at the airport by the Commander of the Number One Aircraft Maintenance Depot, Wing Commander Garba Yusuf Kontigora and other senior Air Force officers.

He visited the Air Force Base, the Base Workshop and called on the Air Officer Commanding Headquarters Training Command, Air Vice Marshal Mohammed Yahaya.

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CSO: 3400/491

NIGERIA

GOVERNOR RECEIVES NEW 54 HEADQUARTERS, SIGNALS COMMANDER

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 1 Nov 85 pp 1, 16

[Article by Stan Okeke]

[Text] Governor Samson Imeka Omeruah on Wednesday at the Government House, Enugu, formally received the new Commander, 54 Headquarters and Signals of the Nigerian Army, Lt-Col Emmanuel Nwachukwu Okoko.

The new commander was accompanied to the Government House by his predecessor in office, Major Emmanuel Akoji.

It was a case of two Emmanuel's, as Governor Imeka Omeruah ushered his visitors into his office and described Major Akoji's tenure as commendable.

Group Captain Omeruah said that soldiers had always striven to leave the best behind and noted that as Major Akoji leaves Anambra State, "you have done your best in achieving a good relationship between the army and civilians in this state".

Governor Omeruah said that this was a gesture all army commanders should emulate, adding that from records available, "there is no doubt that your successor in office, will inherit a good unit".

Group Captain Omeruah urged Lt-Col Emmanuel Okoko to better the best, apparently referring to Major Akoji's record, adding that he has been happy working with Major Akoji as a member of the state executive council. "Your efforts have not gone unnoticed", Governor Omeruah concluded.

Major Akoji on his part, said that he was at the Government House to introduce to the governor, his successor in office and thanked the governor for giving him the chance to serve in the state executive council.

He expressed joy at the improved relationship between the army and civilians.

He said that Governor Omeruah's co-operation with his command during his tenure was an inspiration to him.

Major Akoji utilised the opportunity of the farewell visit to the governor to thank the people of Anambra State for their goodwill and support.

"It is my wish to return once again to this state and until then, I wish you all the best", Major Akoji said.

He described the 54 Headquarters and Signals as a first class command and noted that the command is also the first in professional firing and sports.

Major Akoji is on transfer to Kaduna.

The new commander, Lt-Col Okoko who is an Imo State indigene, will be sworn in next week, along with the new Commander of the Air force base in Enugu, as members of the Anambra State Executive Council by Governor Emeka Omeruah.

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CSO: 3400/487

NIGERIA

SECRET BEHIND ARTILLERY CORPS SUCCESS GIVEN

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Nov 85 p 17

[Text]

THE moving spirit behind the persistent success of Corps of Artillery of the Nigerian Army is selfless service, discipline and dedication, the Minister of Trade, Major General M.G.Nasko, said in Abeokuta at the weekend.

Major General Nasko, who was the former commander, Corps of Artillery (CCA), said that he was too proud to head corps in which officers and men made dedication and hardwork their way of life.

The minister was delivering an address at the farewell parade and ceremonies organised for him at the 131 Field Artillery Brigade, Alameda in the state capital, when he made the statement.

He said that the Artillery Corps could not have attained such a high standard if officers and men there had

not co-operated, with their leadership.

Major General Nasko said that he was very proud of the Artillery corps for their enviable records at shooting competitions and Army sporting competitions.

Guests at the ceremony included three state governors, Lt. Col. Ahmed Daku (Kano), Lt. Col. Chris Garuba (Bauchi) and Lt. Col. Olayode Popoola (Ogun), others were, Corps of Artillery, Brigadier A.B. Mamman, Ogun state Police boss, Mr. Felix Musu, Ogun State head of service, Mr. T.A. Taiwo and one state commissioner, Mr. Julius Osindero.

Meanwhile, the Alake of Egbaland, Oba Oyebo, has called on Major General Nasko not to forget Ogun State and particularly Egbaland in the scheme of industrial development of the country.

/9274  
CSO: 3400/487

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

**BAUCHI AIRSTRIP READY SOON**--The Bauchi airstrip would soon be ready for commercial flight operations, the state governor, Lt.-Colonel Chris Caruba, has said. He told the Minister of Transport, Brigadier J. T. Useni who visited the airstrip on Tuesday that the Nigerian Air Force, NAF had promised to provide a mobile control tower for use at the airstrip. The governor said a task force on the renovation of the airstrip to make it safer for landing for bigger aircraft had been set up and that tarring of the runway was expected to be completed in the next weeks. A private airliner Okada had already signified its readiness to operate commercial flights from the state capital to other parts of the country, he said, adding that efforts were therefore being made to ensure that all renovation works at the airstrip were completed and other facilities installed before November 17 when the army games week was expected to open. [Text] [Article by Waziri Carba] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Nov 85 p 9] /9274

**MILITARY DISCIPLINE URGED**--The Provost Marshal of the Nigerian Army Brigadier Sani Sami has told Military Police Personnel to maintain the highest form of discipline within the Army at all times. Brigadier Sani Sami who was speaking to troops at the Ojo Military Cantonment during a familiarisation visit to units under his command, reminded the military policemen that their role as custodians of military discipline was very unique and required utmost honesty and hardwork. Brigadier Sani said he is aware of accommodation problem being encountered by them and materials needed for the performance of their duties and promised that the problems would be tackled adequately. He described the military policemen's turnout at the parade as commendable and urged them to keep it up. The Provost Marshal reiterated his earlier order, that military policemen should not entertain complaints which have no military interest and to avoid being used by unscrupulous persons. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Nov 85 p 13] /9274

**ARMY STAFF CONFERENCE BEGINS**--The Chief of Army Staff's Conference will open tomorrow at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Victoria Island, Lagos. It will last one week. President Ibrahim Babangida, is expected to deliver an address at the opening ceremony. The Chief of Army Staff's conference is an annual conference of all commanders, heads of corps and principal staff officers in the army. It is essentially a training conference where training proposals are discussed and the mode of operation for the succeeding year is adopted. The conference will be rounded off on Friday with an

12 December 1985

address by the Chief of Army Staff, Major General Sani Abacha. [Text]  
[Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Nov 85 p 4] /9274

5TH PLAN DELAYED UNTIL 1987--The Fifth National Development Plan would now be launched in January 1987 and not in 1986 as previously planned, President Ibrahim Babangida, has said. He said at this year's Chief of Army Staff Training Conference in Lagos that the new date was dictated by the current realism. Major-General Babangida said that the period of economic emergency was desired to enhance sober review of "our past development plans and to permit better preparation for our Fifth Development Plan which realism dictates that it be launched in January 1987." He said the objective of the state of economic emergency was to secure a resolute, correct and sustained recipe for the urgent task of restructuring the economy. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Nov 85 p 1] /9274

ILLEGAL ALIEN STATISTICS--A total of 2,549 illegal immigrants were prevented from entering the country between January and September, Mr. V. C. Ooru, assistant director of immigration, Sokoto State, has said in the state capital. He told the International Affairs Minister, Lt.-Col. John Shagaya, who visited the department that 1,173 aliens, who entered through illegal routes, were repatriated while 159, who had served various prison terms, were deported during the same period. He added that 572 resident permits, 59 temporary work permits, 682 re-entry visas and 410 re-entry permits were issued while 159 visitors' passes were extended. The assistant director said that 25,058 illegal immigrants passed through the border when they were opened in May. He assured the minister that if staff and patrol vehicles were increased, the immigration department could cope with the influx of illegal immigrants "even if the borders are now re-opened". At the Department of Customs and Excise, the administrator, Mr. Oluah Olubunmi, told the minister that the department's greatest problems were transportation, equipment and funds. Mr. Olubunmi said that the department had collected N880,268 as revenue from some factories in the state, but that it was yet to settle a N3,000 debt it owed women who fed their detainees. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Nov 85 p 2] /9274

COAL EXPORTS TO UK--Nigeria has exported a consignment of 5,000 metric tonnes of coal to Britain. The cargo vessel, V. V. Balsa 31, which conveyed the coal, arrived at the Port Harcourt Port on October 28 and departed on November 1. This is the first major shipment of coal through the Port Harcourt quays this year and the third in two years. Two vessels--Jan Wilhelm and Lueh arrived and departed Port Harcourt wharf in September 1984 with a total consignment of 7,500 metric tonnes of coal. One of the motivations for the construction of the Port Harcourt quay during the first quarter of the present century, was the discovery of coal at the Enugu coal mine. During this period, coal constituted an important source of foreign exchange earning in the country but the emergence of crude oil as an alternative source of energy, gradually relegated coal to the background. The significance of the renewed international demand for the country's coal, can be appreciated against the background of increasing need for the nation to diversify its export and thus reduce its dependence on crude oil. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Nov 85 p 1] /9274

COUNTER-TRADE IMPORT LICENCES--Import licences under counter-trade cover have been suspended until the Moyere panel submits its report and the government takes a decision on it. The Federal Ministry of Trade, which announced this in a statement in Lagos yesterday said that no further inquiry would be entertained from importers still holding unutilized licences under counter-trade agreements. The minister added, however, that an official statement would be issued on the fate of importers with import licences under the counter-trade cover. [Text] [Lagos 310 NIGRIAN in English 9 Nov 85 p 9] /9274

MINISTER ON BROADCASTING--The Minister of Information and Culture, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Iliu, has commented the history which militate against privatization of the broadcast media in the country. He said one of the major problems was running a station to procure equipment and spare parts for radio and television stations and the broadcasting firms in Lagos yesterday with a delegation of the Nigerian Union of Journalists which paid him a visit. On the Nigerian Television Authority, NTA, the minister said the recent retrenchment of a staff by the authority was aimed at eliminating redundancy and maximizing productivity. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 16 Nov 85 AB] /7891

DAILY CALLS FOR ECOWAS UNITY--The NIGRIAN LITE stresses the need for good-neighborliness among West African countries. It observes that in spite of many agreements between the countries, the subregion has continued to be a hotbed of intra-African discord caused largely by lack of respect for individual national interests and objectives. The paper points out that these times of global economic recession demand a closer and more amicable state of affairs among African states. The LITE says that unless African countries harness their national interests to the overall interest of the subregion. [from the press review] [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 16 Nov 85 AB] /7891

CSO: 2400/459

SIERRA LEONE

HOMOH OUTLINES NEW POLICIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] It was like a holiday. Shops and markets were closed, stalls turned over and it was only one offer left for all members of the United Indigenous Commercial and Petty Traders Association to take the routes to the forecourt of Parliament Building in Freetown.

The relevant members of the association had organised a special Presidential Commission rally for the leader and secretary General of the APC, Major General Joseph Saidu Momoh.

The entire area was flooded with banners from all markets in the Western Area. The banners carried inscriptions of pledge and sincere loyalty to Major General Momoh.

Overwhelmed by the mammoth turnout of the trader, Major General Momoh in his address said that after all the jubilations and enthusiasms, Sierra Leoneans must now be prepared and must gird up their loins to work hard for the betterment of the nation.

The Major General's address was poised with new policies to be implemented on profiteering, hoarding, the Special Trade Act, market stalls and the rice distribution mechanism.

The Leader and Secretary General told thousands of Petty Traders and grades of Sierra Leonean businessmen that no country can be completely independent without economic independence.

He urged every Sierra Leonean to help achieve economic independence for the country.

"No one engages in business to lose," Major General Momoh said. "But no government worth its salt can allow business people to profiteer at such an unprecedented scale in their bid to make profit as in the case at present," he added.

This, he said, cannot be allowed to continue. He warned that unless the practice of profiteering is stopped forthwith, government will soon crack down on defaulter.

In the seventies, Major General Momoh reminded the traders, government instituted the Retail Trade Act aimed at assisting the indigenous businessmen. Government's good intentions for the people, he said, were thwarted by unpatriotic Sierra Leoneans who collaborate with foreigners to defeat the aim.

On the proliferation of market stalls in the city, Major General Momoh pointed out that though government's intention is not to remove them at once, they would ultimately have to be dismantled.

Major General Momoh spoke of the poor rice distribution mechanism in the country coupled with the intamous activities of a few hard core businessmen who crave for excessive profits at all costs.

He promised that government would look very actively into the granting of chits for the purchase of rice to certain individuals, which, he said, is one area that helps in the escalation of the price of rice.

Presenting the sole Presidential candidate Major General Saidu Momoh to the traders, the First Vice President, Mr S.I. Koroma said God has chosen Momoh to lead this nation and asked the traders to give their support.

Second Vice President Francis Minah in his contribution spoke of the Retail Trade Act of 1983 and the way the Petty Traders whom the Act was meant to benefit undermined it by conniving with foreigners to defeat government's good intentions for the people.

"If you resolve today that the policies the Major General will soon introduce are to succeed, they will succeed," Mr Minah added.

Dr Oju Mends who was chairman of the rally also assured the traders of a steady supply of water and electricity in Freetown.

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CSO: 3400/439

SIERRA LEONE

MOMOH'S CAMPAIGN PROMISES ANNOUNCED

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Frank Kposowa]

[Excerpt] The Leader and Secretary-General of the All Peoples Congress, Major-General J.S. Momoh has told mammoth gatherings in three districts that the time has come for us to re-channel our strategies in a bid to reverse the trend that has kept Sierra Leoneans at the bottom rungs of the social ladder.

He said that in this country, foreigners sit at tables to eat while Sierra Leoneans crawl to feed on the crumbs they drop. It is time we too occupied that position.

But he warned that that reversal is not as easy as saying it, because this would mean hard work, sincerity and dedication.

The Major-General said that his main pre-occupation on becoming President would be the task of bringing people together to build a better society.

He said that the days of politics of confrontation are over to usher in that of consolidation and construction.

In his speeches in the three districts of Kailahun, Bonthe and Moyamba, he expressed very strong views about this country's inability to achieve self-sufficiency in rice production and which supports the importation of the commodity to the detriment of other areas of our national development.

He attributed this to the mass exodus of able-bodied men to the cities and appealed to them to return home.

"For now, we are appealing to you but if you pay deaf ears we will be forced to assist you to return home," the Commander said.

Explaining what he meant by assisting, he said that it will involve the sending back of the vagrants under very humiliating circumstances.

The Commander reiterated his stand on the evils of smuggling and asked the people to help the country by acting as policemen.

Smuggling and its effects were also collectively treated.

The Major-General ensured at every stage to touch on specific matters affecting the respective districts.

In Kailahun, he suggested inter-cropping to encourage the cultivation of rice and other food crops in addition to coffee and cocoa.

He warned them not to open their doors to strangers in such a way that they themselves would in the end have no place. "Encourage them as far as your harbour but not to your bedrooms," he said.

The absence of proper meeting place facilities in the district came in for special attention culminating in the launching of an appeal fund for the construction of a community centre by the Commander and in no time the people had collected Le33,720.

At Bonini where he addressed people from the mainland of Bonthe district, the Major-General recognised the fact that Bonthe has in the past created an impact in every aspect of the national life. He wanted the people to conserve their resources and show a little bit of love for their island.

Commander Momoh emphasised the importance of Bonthe to Sierra Leone and said that his administration would approach the issue of the island from an economic and security point of view. To this effect he said that the Ministry of Defence was now working on a plan to build a naval base on the island.

He also said that farmers will be given additional incentives and appealed to not to take advantage of the offer. He decried the situation in which everybody in the country wants to be businessmen instead of being producers.

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SILENT

EDITOR DISCUSSES PROBLEMS, POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 21, 30 Sep, 7 Oct 85

[Article by I. Ben Kargbo]

[21 Sep 85 pp 6, 8]

[Text] We have already prophesied the inevitability surrounding the downfall of some well-placed citizens whose activities of the past have made it impossible for them to function in a new political and administrative order.

The very pronouncements of Major-General Momoh suggest a drastic deviation from the lethargy and dishonesty of the present to a near regimental political order that would demand positive results in an effort to take this country out of the economic and social morass that has come to be rejected by a majority of Sierra Leoneans.

Past revelations of malpractices in very high places did not only serve to put the government in bad light but also created a situation of total loss of confidence in government institutions, as poor management and malpractices continued to drag the citizens of this country farther and farther below the accepted poverty line.

It may even be right to say that some Sierra Leoneans who occupy very important positions by their mere dishonest activities succeeded in sabotaging the government of which they were a part.

This group of people are hardly the kind to be inherited by a new administration that lays emphasis on accountability, discipline and national stability.

Yet the new leadership has no alternative but to utilise the institutions which have already been established and such institutions will continue to remain very much part and parcel of Major-General Momoh's administration.

It is this realisation, the inevitability of utilising such institutions, albeit some of them have become discredited, that will compel a new administration to probe such institutions and restructure them in such a manner that will make them useful arms of the national administration.

The most important areas to be closely examined are the national civil service, the parastatals and Customs and Excise.

This issue we are going to concentrate on the national civil service and attempt to emphasise the need to restructure that institution to meet present day political and social demands.

And since the civil service itself is largely responsible for the day to day implementation of government programmes and since government must also rely on that institution for revenue collection and the disbursement of government funds its importance to the success of government cannot be underestimated.

Unfortunately, however, the Sierra Leone Civil Service over the years has been unable to keep up to the political pace and thereby continues to remain an ineffective bureaucracy which uses colonial style techniques in attempting to tackle the administration of a country that has undergone major political changes in the last twenty years.

The Sierra Leone Civil Service is one of the few in Africa that has not undergone structural changes since independence, creating the situation whereby political demands and administrative implementation are persistently at variance.

Our inability to undertake developmental programmes and make a success of them has been attributed to what has been described in some quarters as a cumbersome bureaucracy.

Take the simple case in which political decisions which have to do with the development of the country are taken both at the legislative and Cabinet level but decisions which remain unimplemented at the civil service level due to the inadequacy of the administrative machinery.

Or take another example of basic revenue collection, a vital aspect in government operations yet when the national budget is presented year in and year out the programmes specified remain only partly realised because the revenue collection arm of the civil service is lethargic and very archaic in its mode of operations.

All these examples go to illustrate that the civil service is in dire need of restructuring for no government can succeed if its programmes are not implemented.

So we ask the question: how do we ensure that the ministries run in such a manner that the desired results are achieved nationwide?

We have already stressed the barrenness of the civil service of new and innovative ideas.

But what is also important is to create a businesslike atmosphere within the civil service whereby the administrators will function more as managers rather than mere bureaucrats.

It is no longer enough to tackle national administrative problems out of the context of current political and social demands.

And it is this that should compel the policymakers to restructure and carry out a new civil service machinery that will tackle national problems as if they were running a business concern of their own.

This is where the phrase "State management" should be emphasised.

Secondly, the present fluid situation in the civil service which allows the clogging of the civil service with an army of non-working people and in the process seriously eroding vital accountability must be examined.

The uncontrolled recruitment of unskilled personnel has also allowed the development of the sad situation of dieman racketeering. For what will stop an officer who has been given the carte blanche to employ as many people as he chooses without reference to Establishment office to include names of non-existent workers on the payrolls?

This is an unacceptable development which, if allowed to continue, can discredit the entire government machinery and will give the impression that the government is corrupt.

This bad name has been carried by government for too long and must be eradicated without further delay.

[30 Sep 85 p 6]

[Text] In our last installment, we concluded by suggesting the need to work out a system of recruitment that would ensure accountability within the civil service and remove the possibilities of fiscal malpractices.

There is the great need to purge the civil service for not only is it a necessary aspect in an overall restructuring exercise, but also experience has taught us that a loose and unsupervised civil service can easily disintegrate into a cauldron of massive corruption.

The vouchergate and squandergate incidents, two embarrassing episodes that laid bare the structural weaknesses of the service are enough indicators that the civil service had been left unsupervised for too long.

Malpractices in the civil service, especially those related to the poor handling of finances and inefficiency can be attributed to two main factors: patronage and poor reward system.

Firstly there is the ugly pattern of corruption which has been placed at the top of the service where the Minister is a powerful figure who favours to specific 'lucrative' assignments and who is known to steal money.

It is an already known fact that Ministerial officers who are junior by civil service standards and whose salaries are low were at one time expected to make regular contributions to the Treasury at consistent intervals to present to the Minister some small sum, say £10,000.

Or sometimes a departmental warrant is issued in which a warrant is prepared in Freetown as directed by the Minister and despatched to an administrative officer in the provinces who is his agent to obtain the warrant, sign and cash the warrant at the local bank. The money is then sent back to Freetown. This was one of the ways by which the Leones were swindled from the national treasury as government was incapable of undertaking developmental programmes for land and services.

Most of the civil servants who lost their jobs in the wake of the corruption gate commissions of inquiry were in fact victims of the system. They were encouraged to falsify government accounts in order to make up the money to satisfy the very selfish hands at the top of the government.

Suffice it to say that the revolutionary changes they did not create a new image of government as the development programme was then when government was incapable of supervising the development of the country or better still were ignorant of the correct objectives.

A new political order should not only be able to administer but also be able to inflict instant punishment. In the event of an 'disorder' that would amount to flouting the national values and traditions they are laid down.

And this is why it is also necessary to establish an independent agency within the civil service that will be able to deal with the various problems within the system. It is also necessary to establish a new system that will create effective supervision.

The present system gives authority to the Minister in the President as the overall boss and no other person within the system has the authority to make a decision aimed at instilling very strict discipline.

Take the case of a permanent secretary, for example, who is the administrative boss of an entire ministry. He would also be the one who is responsible apart from writing to the Minister in a letter of resignation.

And as long as junior civil servants are in the system, the service lacks an effective discipline system, and the situation will continue to escalate and government will be unable to do anything about it.



[7 Oct 85 p 6]

[Text] When we lamented the absence of efficiency within the civil service structure we were in fact suggesting that if this country must forge ahead it also needs managers whose duty it would be to implement national programmes.

And this brings us to a clear case of total absence of dedicated manpower to handle the national economy, a situation which has resulted in a lot of economic problems which in turn have transformed themselves into low standards of living for a large number of Sierra Leoneans.

What has been termed as economic hardship has also reduced quite a number of young men into a frustrated bunch of citizens, some of them for want of a job have clearly opted for criminal tendencies.

And this number is large.

The general economic situation in the country at the moment is poor at best but this situation of itself has been directly related to the very poor management of our natural resources and state finances.

There is this school of thought which is convinced that the general state of economic instability and this nation's inability to fully maximise the exploitation of its resources and to concentrate on production, all combined to give this country the present very sad economic image.

The same school of thought has asked the question: what positive programmes are there that would ensure that primary economic activities such as mining and agriculture are given primacy in our overall national developmental effort with a view to generating foreign exchange and at the same time cut down on our over reliance on imported goods so as to ensure a respectable balance of trade arrangement?

This question has always been asked with the full realisation that in terms of natural resources and other natural endowments that should enhance production Sierra Leone is more than blessed.

Notwithstanding the potential wealth which everybody knows is abundantly present in a country less than the size of Switzerland, the state and the individuals continue to stand out conspicuously poor.

The question therefore arises--what do we do as a nation to correct the irregularity which has witnessed a near total disintegration of our national fortunes even though we need not go anywhere to find an immediate solution?

A very competent and successful business manager in this country has said that the lack of success in our national economic effort can be attributed to two main factors, namely, the absence of a well-thought out national economic policy and the absence of dedicated managers.

What has been passing in this country as economic regulations are in fact mere paper work, the implementation of which has never been realised due to non-implementation and the clear absence of vital political will to carry out the said policies.

And this takes us to the mining sector where apart from gold and diamonds, very important foreign exchange earning commodities, this country can also boast of rutile, bauxite, and iron ore in large quantities.

The only successful aspect in the general mining sector is found in the organised activities in the extraction of rutile, bauxite and in one case diamonds.

All other activities are in a state of complete disarray as government finds it almost impossible to supervise the extraction and marketing of these minerals.

Diamonds and gold, for example, the two minerals which if properly handled would have more than alleviated this country's foreign exchange problems, are widely smuggled with no authoritative intervention by the law enforcement authorities.

A new political administration must accept smuggling as the greatest of its challenges for experience has already taught this nation that unchecked smuggling activities can paralyse a nation as we are experiencing at the moment.

Although the smuggling of diamonds and gold are primarily seen as an act that deprives this country of foreign exchange there is a secondary effect which creates a parallel market thereby seriously neutralising government's economic planning.

The parallel market, commonly known as the black market, is quite a recent phenomenon in Sierra Leone and its history can be traced only as recently as 1981 but its intensity has been such that not only has it disrupted government programmes it has also led to the escalation of consumer prices almost beyond government's capacity to correct.

It is important to emphasise this point because until smuggling is contained there is no way by which black marketeering can be corrected.

In fact the present unofficial economic activities which have rendered the banking system near impotent make it almost impossible for government to monitor business activities as a large quantity of consumer items are in fact smuggled into the country and in the process depriving government of customs and excise duties.

This country came close to arresting the smuggling of diamonds and gold in 1984 when the precious minerals and marketing company was set up and it was for the very first time demonstrated that a well-organised institution can pay dividends.

Within a period of six months the PMMC had generated eighteen million dollars out of the sale of gold and diamonds, very vital funds which were used to service the private sector and to elbow the black marketeers out of business.

The black market actually went down from Le8 to the U.S. Dollar to Le1/2 to the U.S. Dollar.

But the company itself became a target of severe criticism based on the argument that the functions of the Bank of Sierra Leone were being usurped by the PMMC.

The foreign exchange generation arm of the company was dismantled, the smugglers thrived as the black market exchange rate soared to an unprecedented Le14 to the Dollar.

/9317

CSO: 3400/446

12 December 1985

SIERRA LEONE

## GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES SALARY REVIEW COMMISSION

Freetown SUNDAY WE YONE in English 8 Sep 85 pp 1, 9

[Text] A six-man commission of inquiry headed by retired Appeal Court judge Mr Justice Constant S. Davies, has been set up to review general conditions of service in the Public Service and the Armed Forces.

The other members of the commission are:

\*Mr A.E. Benjamin representing the Employers Federation.

\*Mr Tejan Kassim, Sierra Leone Labour Congress.

\*Mr Peter Kuyembeh, Financial Secretary.

\*Mr A.R. Conteh, Establishment Secretary and

\*Mrs L.D. Deigh, a retired Permanent Secretary, who will also serve as Secretary to the Commission.

The terms of reference of the commission are: "To examine the general conditions of service of the Public Service and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Sierra Leone and to study the existing salary and wage structures of the aforesaid bodies, with a view to recommending new structures including the determination of a minimum wage, and to make appropriate recommendations having regard to the general economic situation obtaining in Sierra Leone and the need for an efficient and dedicated service.

Last Tuesday the Chairman and members of the commissioners sworn in by the President, Dr Siaka Stevens at State House.

Expressing gratitude to them for their willingness to serve, the President observed that they have a difficult assignment.

Dr Stevens spoke of the wide gap in salary structures since colonial days which government has tried over the years to bridge.

He expressed optimism that with the calibre of members of the commission, they will come out with appropriate recommendations.

/9317

CSO: 3400/439

SIERRA LEONE

WORKERS PICKET, PROTEST SALARY ARREARS

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] The management of the Siaka Stevens Stadium was on Tuesday morning thrown in a disarray as workers barred the entry of everyone to the administrative building including the Acting Director of Sports, Mr V.B. Swallay, Deputy Director Mr Woobay and other senior staff members.

The workers who number a little over one hundred, were demanding to be paid their August salaries and other benefits including the one month bonus that was given early this year to all government workers.

It was also learnt that according to an agreement, workers who man the gates at the stadium were to receive Le3.00 per match but 23 matches have now elapsed without a single cent in honour of the said agreement.

The desperate workers who had grouped at the entrance of the main administrative building were demanding their full August pay plus other benefits immediately, failing which they requested to see the Minister of Sports, Mr Ibrahim Kamara, whom they claim has never spoken to them on such matters since he assumed office.

The senior staff was shaken by the recent development which went for well over five hours as they were unable to pacify the workers who could only have been appeased by some positive move for their pay that was not in sight.

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CSO: 3400/443

SIERRA LEONE

# MOMOH DISCUSSES CORRUPTION, AGRICULTURE, SMUGGLING

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 12, 26 Sep 85

[Interview with Major General Joseph Saidu Momoh, leader and secretary general of the APC, conducted by DAILY MAIL team; date and place not given]

[12 Sep 85 p 5]

[Text] As the campaign to elect Major General Joseph Saidu Momoh as President of Sierra Leone heats up, the Daily Mail team comprising the Editor, Alhaji Babs Kassim; Features Editor, Alhaji Saramady Kabba and Chief Reporter Eve Langba put some questions to the new Leader and Secretary General of the APC in a two-part interview.

For the benefit of our readers we publish excerpts of the first part.

Q. Now that you have been elected Leader and Secretary General of the APC, how do you intend to improve or restructure the party status, as this is a one-party state?

A. Quite honestly, I think the structure of the party as it is hasn't got much fault. In the latest amendment His Excellency has now been elevated to the National Chairmanship of the Party. Beyond that I think there is adequate arrangement for the hierarchy even right down to grass root level. The biggest problem in the party has always been lack of sufficient funds and where you do not have money you find it difficult to implement party policies. For now, I have the feeling that the party is being underplayed in the sense that up to this point governmental organs are given priority over party organs. I think in a one-party situation it is the party that should be topmost. Certain people in party posts are presently so ignored in their locality that nobody knows they are there at all. A party Chairman in his locality must be appreciated. If somebody is District Secretary, for example, he should be given the where-with-all to assert his authority and carry out his duties well. At the moment we have this situation where the secretaries are not even paid salaries. Many of them are not provided with means of transportation. When you create this situation then the party officials are not taken seriously.

Q. Are you going to wage war against indiscipline?

A. Well, I think we all know that standards of indiscipline in the society have dropped considerably to the annoyance of all of us. Let us get one point clear: a society that is not disciplined lacks the rudiments and the fundamentals for any form of progress. We have seen indiscipline manifest itself in various forms in this country. A man can show indiscipline by his behaviour, his utterances, and so on. Let us take the commonest one. To our bitterest disappointment we have seen cases of people who thought government money was merely public money that could be squandered--that is a form of indiscipline. There are rules and regulations about how public funds should be handled and the people concerned know that these rules and regulations are there. This sort of financial indiscipline must be curbed if not eradicated. Government money is government money and it is meant for governmental purposes not for a few individuals to line their pockets. The money may be for the furtherance of government business, either for repairing of roads or their maintenance. This sort of thing is not done as only a very few people in the corner benefit.

#### Indiscipline

We also have cases of drivers, especially taxidivers who habitually disregard traffic rules and regulations. Let us take the time when we had traffic lights working. I have seen many instances where people simply ignored the light, and drove through the red signal. Government did not install the lights for the fun of it. Such a dangerous practice could cause fatal accidents. Perhaps it is too early to say why motor drivers have become so indisciplined. The point is, law enforcement agencies may have forced them to behave that way. Even with the law enforcement agencies you see some form of indiscipline. We are not saints, but we must try to be as upright as we can.

#### Agriculture

Q. What formula have you in mind?

A. First and foremost we must let people know that we live in a society that is governed by rules and regulations and laws. Then we must also inculcate a spirit of nationalism in the people. Let us begin realising that the country must come before self. At the moment we have a situation where the average Sierra Leonean expects the country to do everything for him. When one usually drives along the streets of Freetown you hear people saying: "Res not dae oh," (there is no rice). You notice that these are young able-bodied lads who should be growing this rice up country. But they just hang around idly in the big towns doing nothing, yet expecting the rice to sprout for itself. The people supplying the rice to us work hard for their produce. Consequently they are able to grow enough to feed themselves and sell to us their surplus. We have all the necessary conditions: favourable weather, fertile and arable land and all that in this country. We have enough manpower resources. Why shouldn't we grow our

own rice? But we won't do that. These boys would rather come to the cities and big towns and become miscreants and misfits leaving the growing of the rice entirely in the hands of very old people who can't do much.

Q. There has been a lot of talk that agriculture is the only salvation of this nation's economy.

How do you intend to make this a reality especially towards the production of our staple food rice?

A. To be very fair, I think the present government and previous ones have really laid the foundation when you think of the amount of research that has been put into agriculture. When you think of the steps that have been taken, for example, the setting up of the various Integrated Agricultural Development projects, you would agree with me that some effort has been made. But I feel that we have been at the drawing board stage for too long. We must now get into the implementation stage. We have made our mistakes and I hope we have learnt our lessons well. There is much talk about mechanisation of agriculture. That is very well meaning and good by all means, bringing in tractors and other agricultural implements. But that has to be weighed against local conditions. Are we really ripe for that? From the hoe and cutlass stage we have gone straight to the tractor stage. That's quite a leap. Are we prepared for that? I am convinced that we haven't reached that stage yet. That is why I am pleased that some places in the Northern Province have introduced the Work Oxen programme in working the farms. An ox or a horse is easier to manage than a tractor considering that tractor needs fuel which we do not have.

[26 Sep 85 p 3]

[Text] Today we publish the final excerpts of the two part interview with Major General Joseph Saidu Momoh as the Presidential campaign trail reaches its final stage.

The interview contained some answers to questions put to the new Leader and Secretary-General by the Daily Mail team comprising the Editor Arika Awuta Coker; Productions Editor Alhaji Babs Kassim; Features Editor Alhaji Saramadi Kabba; and Chief Reporter Eve Langba.

Q. Sierra Leone like other developing countries suffer a lot from the subterranean activities of smugglers. How do you plan to combat this problem?

A. To me, smuggling is one of the canker-worms of our economy. Without doubt it is doing untold havoc to our economy. I am not in a position to tell you exactly the harmful details but there is no doubt that we are losing much needed foreign exchange through the smuggling of our gold, diamonds and agricultural produce. Our geographical layout with both land and sea borders, not to mention our air space, is a very unfortunate one in terms of effectively policing such borders. This is not possible.

Even if we deploy all the soldiers and policemen we have, we still cannot do that effectively. We do not have the means. But if we cannot stop it, let us at least minimise it. For the sake of argument, let us say all the gold, diamonds and produce now being smuggled out of the country total 100 million dollars a year. If we can get 60 million dollars of that coming through official channels, I would say that it is a fairly good start. But it would appear that at the moment, 80 percent of that is going through the smugglers' trails. This is very bad. If we could score between 60 and 80 percent as far as curbing smuggling is concerned, then we would be doing fine.

#### Anti-Smuggling

But then how do we go about it? First and foremost we will have to increase the Anti-Smuggling squad. Secondly, like I said earlier, we must instill a feeling of nationalism and love for country among Sierra Leoneans. You will be surprised to know that most of people who do the smuggling of our minerals and produce are either Sierra Leoneans or are people aided and abetted by Sierra Leoneans. A foreign visitor who comes here for the first time and takes up residence at one of our hotels does not even know how to go about getting into our gold and diamond mines. It is a Sierra Leonean for a start, who leads him to these areas. It is the Sierra Leonean who teaches him all the subterranean moves you talk about.

After all is said and done, it is the Sierra Leonean who actually does the smuggling for him. Most of these people we accuse of smuggling do not actually go out with the gold and diamonds themselves. Some of the law enforcement agencies at the airport do help. It is the Sierra Leonean who actually takes the parcels from these foreigners and who goes through customs without any hitch. The Sierra Leonean friend then takes the parcel to the plane and hands it over for a minimal fee.

#### Effort

In actual fact the nation loses perhaps over a million while the abbetor gains only a small fee. So you see we have an enormous task ahead of us and it is only concerted effort that will really give us the desired effect. Let us take the people who are in the anti-smuggling squad.

They too, like I have said, are not saints. They are people who also need money. When you are really hopelessly broke it is very difficult to resist money. Perhaps in that case we need to introduce a very encouraging bonus scheme for them. We must also start thinking seriously of the calibre of the people we put in such sensitive areas. This is very important. It is always very good to put someone who has a lot to lose in such places; somebody perhaps who has built up a high reputation for himself and cannot afford to lose that. If you take a young man, especially one who is only intent on making quick money to travel abroad he could be prepared to do anything for that. These are all the factors that have to be watched.

Q. President Stevens has been able to successfully integrate the tribes in Sierra Leone thereby preventing ethnic turbulence--How do you intend to maintain this tribal and regional harmony?

A. Well, for a start I don't believe in tribalism at all. As far as I am concerned, I see myself as a Sierra Leonean. Fortunately, I have the sort of make-up that qualifies me for that. I am a Northerner, my wife is a Southerner and I have spent almost all the days of my life in the Western Area. So I am really not able to see myself as a tribalist in any way. And in any case Sierra Leone is too small a country for us to begin to divide ourselves. Even when we come together, we do not raise the sort of formidable force that would impress the outside people. So if we disintegrate we are just making a complete nonsense of the situation--so in my present campaign I have used that as one of any themes--unity. I will never sacrifice merit for anything. Human nature being what it is, we all know that blood is thicker than water. Such a situation should come when you'll have to say of tribe, friend, and religion. But in the overall scheme of things in the country, I think merit should be the criterion. If you begin to think too much of tribal balance, you are going to have a lot of square pegs in round holes, which will not tell well. But one good thing is that in terms of education so much progress has been made with the country that there is hardly any area in the country where you will not be able to get good material. So even if you want to use tribal balance as a basis you will still be able to get good material almost everywhere.

#### Tribalism

Q. What are your views on tribalism generally?

A. I think it is an abominable thing that should not be encouraged at all. Let us begin to think as Sierra Leoneans. You see, there is no virtue in it at all. At the end of it all, tribalism succeeds in dividing people and I think dividing us at this stage in our development has not helped in any way. In fact if you look closely, the person who usually uses that as a lead is the man who is not sure of himself.

Q. Sierra Leone has not had an impressive image in sports generally. Now with your long association and experience in the sporting world, what are your plans in this direction?

A. This question was asked by somebody when we had a Press Conference at Brookfields Hotel not long ago. I made the point that being myself a very keen sportsman and supporter, every amount of support must be given to the promotion of sports. There are times even in the sporting arena when we have to put our priorities right. I think the present approach is wrong. Point number one is that sportsmen are not born--they are made. But what we lack very badly in this country is the means to be able to make them. For a start we should be able to get coaches. It is just like somebody who decides to build an institution. It does not matter whether you have a very beautiful building, science laboratory etc, if you don't have good

teachers, you are wasting your time. At the end of the day you need a man who knows the stuff and who knows how to pass it over. That is the most important requirement. We must have coaches and trainers to work on our people. That is the first thing. Once you do that then you create the where with all, the facility, the equipment and the conditions. But what we are doing now is haphazard. Take the 'Leone Stars': Now they have gone into limbo. Nobody hears about them. When we hear a foreign team is coming to play against them, in two days they just dribble them around a bit and then we expect the team to perform wonders. But then you can't blame the players--because most of them have nothing to show for any sacrifice that will be required from them. If I were a footballer or a cricketer or an athlete, I would not risk my job for any of those things because once I lost my job, the sporting would not be able to pay me. I have always used Lumprey Sesay as an example. Lumprey has the basic educational requirements to have made him almost anybody in this country if he had gone into any other area other than sports.

/9317

CSO: 3400/445

SIERRA LEONE

FAO ACTIVITIES, SHIFT TOWARD RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 24 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] Sierra Leone became a member of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations in 1962.

Since that year the co-operation between Sierra Leone and FAO has continued to grow and expand to the point at which, by the end of this year, FAO will be executing over a dozen projects in Sierra Leone with a total value of five million dollars.

Since the 1960s FAO programmes have focused on diverse sectors including family nutrition, fisheries development, forest reserve and land use surveys and the mechanization of rice cultivation.

Often FAO's support was by nature, institution building, as in assisting the establishment of the Rokupr Rice Research Station or the Land and Water Development Division in the Ministry of Agriculture.

FAO also actively and prominently promoted the integrated approach to the development of the agricultural sector which has resulted in the country's being virtually blanketed by large-scale externally-financed IADP's.

For the 1980s, however, we see a significant change in the role of FAO in Sierra Leone, brought about by the changing priorities and needs of this country.

Two principles are now guiding FAO's activities in Sierra Leone.

One is the urgent need to respond to the development requirements of the rural population. Over seventy percent of Sierra Leoneans are rural based; the majority of these are subsistence level farmers and fishermen. FAO's programme is intended to reach out to the rural poor, the small landholder and the landless villagers.

A second, and increasingly over-riding priority is the growing food deficit situation in this country which, some ten years ago, was exporting rice. Since the late 1970s, Sierra Leone has been obliged to import ever-increasing quantities of rice, the staple food. The food deficit has steadily increased to the present point at which over 100,000 tonnes of rice are imported annually.

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CSO: 3400/443

SIERRA LEONE

PAPER DISCUSSES NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 85 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] The Secretary-General and Leader of the Recognised Party (APC) has on more than ten occasions since his election to the office of Party chief emphasised the need for the nationals of this country to double their efforts in the area of agriculture.

He said on one occasion: "It is no longer acceptable that we should always rely on foreigners to provide our staple food. The present massive importation of rice into the country is a potentially dangerous arrangement for what if something goes wrong and our rice suppliers find it impossible to continue to supply us with the commodity."

Although the question itself was rhetorical it also succeeded in pricking the conscience of Sierra Leoneans and alerting concerned citizens to the dangers surrounding imminent starvation.

Agricultural experts have over the years presented various ideas suggesting new methods in our effort to enhance agricultural production but such methods ranging from experiments to lavish agricultural projects have still to convince this nation that they were set up to meet the food demands of the average Sierra Leonean.

It has been argued in many quarters that the whole business of ensuring self-sufficiency in agricultural production must be found in the Sierra Leonean's willingness to go back to the land.

But this cannot be achieved in the face of the present movement of vast numbers of rural persons from the villages to urban centres creating two main problems from this singular act.

Firstly, the rural urban migration has not only threatened to depopulate the rural areas and deprive the villages of vital able-bodied agricultural manpower but also the presence of large numbers of people in the urban centres has created numerous social problems in the big towns.

The question has always been asked: How does government go about formulating a policy that will encourage misplaced persons in the cities to return to their villages and discourage people already in the villages from following the large crowds constantly trooping to the cities and mining areas?

The truth of the matter is that the frightening scarcity of our staple food is directly related to this vast movement of our rural people to the cities.

And this in turn has a lot to do with the erosion of authority of the paramount chiefs who before the publication of the Cox report in 1957 had enough authority to control their subjects and supervise general agriculture within the chiefdom.

It now almost sounds an untrue story when people are told that in the thirties and the forties the late Paramount Chief Alimamy Dura of Safroko Limba organised his subjects to bring under cultivation large acreages of rice, sometimes covering a stretch of two miles.

But agriculture as it is practised in this country is still at the subsistence level and however maximised would remain far from meeting domestic needs not to mention the national demands.

And this is why it is now very necessary to encourage entrepreneurs to invest in large scale mechanised farming.

If this country is to achieve a breakthrough in agricultural production such success can only be achieved if our farming activities are enlarged and at the same time encourage the small scale farmer to supplement the production of bigger

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CSO: 3400/439

SIERRA LEONE

# IRAN ASSISTANCE, PHARMACEUTICAL DONATIONS

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 85 p 8

[Article by Baldwin Deen]

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran on Tuesday this week donated drugs worth 5 million United States dollars to the government and people of Sierra Leone.

At a presentation ceremony, the Head of Chancery of the embassy of Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Rahimi, said that the donation was a goodwill gesture and a response by his government to the needs of this country.

Also present at the ceremony was Dr Patrick Kamara, Acting Minister of Health who received the drugs on behalf of the government.

Foreign Minister Mr Abdul Karim Koroma, already known as the brain behind the new understanding developing between Sierra Leone and Middle East countries, told a 'New Citizen' reporter that apart from the drug gift, the Iranians are also prepared to help this country in other areas.

This is not the first time Iran has rendered valuable help to Sierra Leone.

In 1983, in the face of severe petrol scarcity in the country, Iran gave Sierra Leone a large quantity of crude oil in the form of a gift loan.

The first consignment of the drugs was presented to the Deputy Chief Medical Officer Dr Moira Browne on Wednesday this week, by Mr Rahimi at the Iranian Embassy.

Speaking at the presentation, Mr Rahimi said that he hoped that the drugs would go a long way to help ease this country's drug problems.

He added that very soon work would start in other areas as part of his government's aid package and in this regard he said that the building of schools will be given priority.

Present at the ceremony were the Deputy Secretary at the Ministry of Health, Mr Beckley, the Chief Pharmacist, Mr Sowa and the chief storekeeper, Mr Phillips.

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SIERRA LEONE

NEW REFORESTATION PROGRAM MAPPED OUT

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 5 Nov 85 p 13

[Article by Victor Sylver]

[Text] Sierra Leone, once a lush country with rich forest reserves, is fast becoming tree-bare country with growing savannah grassland.

Thanks mainly to a fast-growing population and unchecked deforestation practices. The annual loss of forest cover in Sierra Leone is estimated at 10 per cent per annum, a figure that is increasing. Today Sierra Leone can only boast of 3 - 5 per cent virgin forest cover, the rest being secondary growth.

Addressing a youth conference on 'Forest Conservation in Sierra Leone', the Acting Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, Hon. Ibrahim Sorie, traced forest exploitation to colonial times. Then, canwood from Sierra Leone provided excellent dyes for the textile industries in Europe, and timber for use by British, navy. He cited the example of forest belt stretching from Freetown to Port Loko - (about 78 miles) - that was reduced to savannah.

Another major cause of deforestation is the shift farming widely practised in the country. In the past two centuries, this method did not pose problems since most of the land was unoccupied. But with the current population increase, the fallow period during which the forest regenerated has either been reduced or deleted. Pressure to produce more for an evergrowing population has had severe consequences on the land.

The first government White Paper on Conservation appeared in 1901, leading to the creation of a forestry department almost a decade later. Stringent policing of forest reserves was introduced, thus preventing destruction of forest cover. In most cases of where the government seized land for reserves landowners were not adequately compensated. This largely contributed to rapid deforestation by the local who thought they were being deprived of their God-given forests, a move which proper explanation of the concepts of conservation would have averted.

To combat deforestation, government authorities resorted to artificial regeneration - but this too posed a problem. Suitable seed and tree seedlings could not be found locally. In desperation, a method known as "taungya" was

imported from India. This method helped to clear residual vegetation and allowed for quick regrowth at minimal cost. Using this method, the Forestry Division has established more than 6,000 hectares of forest.

Growing high-value indigenous species has been a special problem as local trees grow slowly. The most successful species currently used for commercial purposes is an exotic - *Gmelia arborea*.

Meanwhile, so much effort was spent on conservation that exploitation of forest for commercial purposes soon became an issue. In 1966/67 alone, over 666,000 US dollars were spent to import timber from countries like Nigeria and Ghana for local consumption. It was then the government realised controlled exploitation could save as well as generate foreign exchange.

#### Conservation

Forest conservation and exploitation in Sierra Leone has many facets. Forest lands are the most suitable for traditional agricultural farming. However, the production of the country's staple rice is responsible for the loss of over 80 per cent of the total forest cover.

"This conflict in land use, given our drive to self-sufficiency in food production, the need to drastically increase our foreign exchange earnings, and our aim to accelerate rural development, has been in reality difficult to resolve", the minister admitted.

The situation is worsened by farmers being encouraged to clear vast tracts of land to plant tobacco as a cash crop. Large quantities of wood are used to cure tobacco.

Consequently, most trees now found in these areas are fast-burning, corky and produce less heat. The Aureol Tobacco Company, a subsidiary British American Tobacco, alone pays about million US dollars monthly in taxes to the government.

Forests provide fuel for the majority, and is estimated that thirty per cent of urban income is spent on this type of fuel. The situation is worsening as the cost of fossil fuels escalates, and at the corresponding increase of cheaper wood as a source of energy. A bundle of wood that used to sell at five cents now costs twenty-four times that amount. The situation is so critical illicit exploitation of forest reserves by the forest guards themselves is on the increase. For example, the hills overlooking Freetown that were once so richly covered by vegetation are now bare.

The Forestry Division has decided the best approach in the battle against deforestation is through planning for better land use. There are plans to develop a sedentary type of agriculture to incorporate improved agro-forestry, agro-pastoral and other forms of social forestry concepts.

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CSO: 3400/486

SIERRA LEONE

HIGH LEVEL CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 85 pp 7, 8

[Text] It is now known that the recent civil service postings may affect not less than fourteen senior civil servants and most topical is the assignment of Mr David A. Sheku to the Ministry of Education as Permanent Secretary.

He replaces Mr W.B. Munu who goes on leave.

Mr Sheku, a one-time Provincial Secretary and the man whose partnership with A.J. Sandy helped to transform the political loyalties of Bo in the Southern Region was to fall victim to a legal proceeding in the company of many other senior civil servants following allegations of defalcation of government revenue.

Later findings were to exonerate him but since then he has not been placed in an area that would afford him an opportunity to apply his intelligence.

Considered very efficient in civil service circles Mr Sheku goes to the Ministry and the highest paid, school teachers are on their wits end at their height of frustration over the present discriminatory policies of the Ministry in considering them last when it comes to the question of salaries.

Mr Sheku is going to the Ministry at a time when every policy undertaken has crashed on the rocks for want of supportive inputs like development grants to schools and the near-crippled supervising units of the Ministry.

Mr Munu goes to Health while the former Permanent Secretary in that Ministry Dr D.Q.B. Kamara finds a new level at the Ministry of Finance as Deputy Financial Secretary.

Jobson Momoh, the Civil Service Lazarus goes to the National Registration Secretariat to replace Mr H.M. James who moves a step higher as Clerk of the Sierra Leone Parliament.

Mr H.M. James was recently promoted Permanent Secretary.

Most hit is the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning which loses two of its top men to Provincial service.

Mr A.B. Momoh is to move to Makeni to interpret the policies of the new order as Provincial Secretary while Mr M.M. Bangura moves to Bo as Senior District Officer replacing Mr Beloku Sesay who comes to Finance as Deputy Financial Secretary.

Mr Momoh and Mr Bangura were Deputy Development Secretary and Deputy Secretary respectively.

Mr L.A. Suma who went to Makeni in the wake of the squandergate series goes on leave.

Kenema's socialite, the complex and yet fast moving round administrative officer Mr S. Kpulum replaces Mr Navo as District Officer in Pujehun but most people very conversant with Sahr Kpulum's private preferences are of the opinion that he will make a better District officer in another district in the South.

For very obvious reasons.

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OSO: 5400/444

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY SAYS REFORM SHOULD NOT BE HINDERED

MB190548 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Whether through misguided zeal or questionable motives, too many people these days are actually hampering reform in South Africa while campaigning under the reform banner. Those who are sincere in their intentions should consider what they are about.

Suddenly national politics has become the arena for an explosion of public argument about reform--of accusations, challenges and demands, at times so generalised as to be virtually incomprehensible. The pronouncements are as diverse and unrelated as the areas from which they emanate.

If there is a common denominator in this flood it is that, for many of the newly emerged oracles, politics is believed somehow to be at the bottom of whatever difficulties they are experiencing in their business or sphere of activity. Also, their vehemence is invariably in inverse ratio to both their apparent knowledge of the subject and their readiness to try to justify their claims.

Such people are doing the cause of purposeful, sensibly directed reform no good. Far from helping to clarify issues they are confusing them. There is a danger of serious public debate about reform--which is essential at this time--being overwhelmed by a cacophony of emotional, largely unsubstantiated and even irrelevant outbursts--which is a luxury the country can certainly not afford at this time. That is not a contribution to reform debate--it is a distraction from it.

Public debate is a necessary element in achieving the reform goals of extending democracy and maintaining the security of all groups in this country. It is common cause that the best guarantee of long-term stability lies in building a dispensation that has tacit support among reasonable numbers within its different communities. That requires that constitutional and other developments should as far as possible be the result of negotiation among all groups. And the process of negotiation will succeed to the extent that it takes place against a background of an informed public and a lively, open debate through which problems may be clarified and consensus on solutions emerge. Such debate is by definition problem orientated.

It is to the point, in that the participants, by and large, concern themselves with matters with which they have some acquaintance and on which they can speak with some authority. It is constructive, in that the debate centres on concrete remedies that not only remove the problem but take cognizance of the political implications of proposed changes. The endless repetition of strident demands for reform--undefined, and in evident ignorance of the far reaching changes that are under way in the country--can make no contribution.

Given the great diversity of interests and aspirations it has to accommodate, achieving the reform goals South Africa has set itself is a daunting challenge, even with the most effective utilisation of the expertise and insight at its disposal. It should not be made still more difficult.

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CSO: 3400/477

SOUTH AFRICA

IMAM CHALLENGES ULAMA TO TAKE UP STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 27 Sep 85 p 5

[Text]

In an exclusive statement to MUSLIM NEWS, Imam Hassan Solomons has condemned the those Sheikhs and Imams who refuse to take up the struggle for justice. He adds that the struggle should go on without those Ulama who are 'ignorant, weak and faint-hearted.' Issuing the statement in his capacity as Amir of the Call of Islam organization, Imam Solomons says:

Many Imams and Sheikhs are clouding their approval of the haraam apartheid system with 'religious' non-issues, viz that one should not struggle together with Christians or that one should not boycott food but wine instead.

Among them are those who unashamedly condone the tricameral system. They collaborate with those so-called Muslims in the tricameral circus. They are also building a masjid in Pelican Park for the friends of the oppressors. The Ummah should ensure that this does not get off the ground.

The Ulama, with very few exceptions, have shown that they are incapable of leading the Ummah in the struggle. They have disgraced themselves with their Friday Khutbahs against those who are participating in the struggle. If they do not play their role as Imams they should vacate those positions or be removed. They have forfeited the privilege of being 'inheritors of the *amblyaa*' (Prophets).

By their ignorance they have shown that they are incapable of perceiving the relevance of Islam to the struggle. The struggle must go on without those Ulama who are ignorant, weak and faint-hearted.

*Fight them on until there is no more tumult or oppression, and there prevail justice and faith in Allah,*

*altogether and everywhere*

*Quran 8: 39*

The tempo against apartheid must be increased. Islam can have no truck with injustice and oppression which is the highest form of falsehood in this country. The acceptance of it is tantamount to *shirk* (disbelief).

*Nay! We hurl Truth against falsehood, and it knocks out its brains, and behold, falsehood crumbles and perishes*

*Quran 21: 18*

Our duty towards Allah and to the oppressed is to destroy apartheid at its roots. It must never ever emerge in any form whatsoever. Our struggle is not only to march in demonstrations, but to make a statement when the chairman of the Muslim Judicial Council is detained for a few days. The struggle for peace, justice and the Will of Allah is a perennial one and must never be ceased. All Islamic activity in South Africa must be directed towards the destruction of apartheid. The Ummah must be conscientized and reminded at every opportunity. Jum'ah, the waqts for salaah, qadats, weddings, janazahs etc. We must waste no time to advance the struggle.

UNITY

The unity of the Ummah is very crucial in the struggle. The unity of the oppressed is as important. This unity cannot be established by arguing over

of racial and religious differences. The equality of the oppressed can only be established by engaging the apartheid regime in every way possible. This was clearly shown in the last few weeks when true Muslims and Christians and atheists joined hands and stood shoulder to shoulder.

*Truly, Allah loves those who fight in His cause in battle array as if they were a solid, cemented structure.*

*Qur'an 61: 4*

The objective of Islam is not to mould the Ummah into spiritual shackles, bending to, and accommodating the oppressive system of apartheid. No! The objective is to build the Ummah into uncompromising revolutionaries, constantly battering the locked and bolted doors of freedom in this country until they are broken down. The revolutionary thrust of Islam was the priority of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) in Makkah. This revolutionary thrust was never meant to be replaced by mere rituals or dogmatic formalism alone, as we find in the state of our masjid today.

We do not establish and practise the command of the Prophet of Allah that the Ummah will suffer the fate of the struggle for freedom in this country.

*What has purchased of the believers their persons and their goods. For theirs in return is the promise of Paradise. They slay and are slain.*

*Qur'an 9: 111*

The role of the Ummah must be made quite clear. The Ulama will have to use the masjid to speak what is the *Haq* (truth). They do not have to be politicians to understand *Haq* (truth) from *Baatil* (falsehood). Apartheid is obviously *Baatil*. If they are not even able to do this, they should not criticize those who do this.

The students should carry on the struggle which they are so effectively conducting. In this noble effort they have the duty to see that their parents are with them. They have the right to demand that the Ulama, especially, must be witness-bearers to Allah for justice. If this is not the case, they have a right to question the Ulama.

The Ummah must persist with constancy on the road to justice. The consumer boycott must be strengthened and future calls by the oppressed must be supported vigorously.

We must keep alive the names and contributions of those who have fallen in the struggle. Let us attend their funerals in our thousands. We must constantly make *dua* for those who are in jail because of their struggles. Muslims must not be ashamed of their brothers and sisters going to jail for the struggle. It is a form of witness to others of their contribution.

*O you who believe! Stand out firmly for justice, as witness-bearers to Allah.*

*Qur'an 4: 135*

SOUTH AFRICA

SHEIKH M S DIEN PREACHES THAT MUSLIMS ARE PERMITTED TO BOYCOTT

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 27 Sep 85 pp 6, 7

[Text.]

In a khutbah delivered at Masjidus-Salaam on Friday September 20 Sheikh M S Dien made it quite clear that Muslims were entitled to use boycott as a weapon for bringing about peaceful change. He added that the Qur'an and Hadith sanctioned the cutting off of trade and social relations with Muslims who collaborated with the oppressor.

Sheikh Dien delivered the khutbah in response to criticisms from certain Muslim quarters that it was un-Islamic to boycott because 'boycott is a Western concept'.

Here is a summary of Sheikh Dien's khutbah.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an

*As to those who turn to Allah, to Allah's Rasul and to the believers, it is the party of Allah that must surely triumph or be successful*

If we reflect over the past few months towards the end of the last Muslim year, we see that Muslims were faced with very sad and critical days.

During this period many criticisms were thrown at Muslims by Muslims, and we have to clear up the air and see if there are answers in the light of the Sunnah and the Qur'an.

One of these criticisms regards boycotts. Some Muslims tell us that it is un-Islamic to boycott.

The critics say that boycott, being a Western concept, cannot be practised by Muslims.

Let us then see what is the origin of boycott in Western society and what is the origin of boycott in the light of the Sunnah and Qur'an.

As far as Western society is concerned, the concept of boycott came into use in 1880 when the Irish Land League urged that tenants should avoid any communication with a British army captain and landlord, Charles Cunningham Boycott, who

refused to lower rents following a bad harvest which made famine likely.

After this event, the term 'boycott' came into use describing all forms of ostracism in business and social relations.

Now, let us see if the act to boycott or sever trade and social relations is mentioned in the Qur'an and the Sunnah.

During the 9th year of the Hijrah, Rasulullah (SAW) called upon all the Muslims to come to the defence of Islam and march to Tabuk for battle.

There were three people, Ka'ab, Marar and Hilal, who did not join Rasulullah (SAW). They refused to stand with the Muslims.

*Sahih Bukhari* gives a detailed account of this whole mission and Ka'ab ibn Malik, one of the three reports the following himself:

Because they refused to join the Muslims in their stand against the enemy, Rasulullah (SAW) forbade all the Muslims to talk to the three. The attitude of the rest of the Muslims to the three changed to such an extent that 'the very land we lived in appeared as strange to us as if we did not know it'.

Hilal and Marar remained in their houses but Malik, being the youngest,

used to go out for prayers and roam about in the market. But no one would talk to him.

Even when he greeted Rasulullah (SAW) after the prayer, Malik would wonder whether the Prophet did return his greetings or not. And when he offered his prayers near to Rasulullah (SAW), the Prophet would turn his face away from Malik.

Even Malik's cousin, 'the dearest person to me', would not return his greetings because Rasulullah (SAW) instructed them not to speak to the three, not to greet them and not to have any trade relations with them.

After 40 nights elapsed, a messenger from Rasulullah came to Malik and said: 'Rasulullah orders you to keep away from your wife.' Malik said: 'Should I divorce her or else what should I do?' He said: 'No, only keep aloof from her and do not cohabit her.' The Prophet sent the same message to the other two.

(reported in *Sahih Bukhari*)

I would like to bring to your notice this difference between boycotting in Western society and Islam.

In Western society it means only the severing of trade and social relations.

But in Islam Rasulullah (SAW) had gone so far as to order that you should not even have the comfort of your wife if you go against the general body of the Ummah and stand with the oppressors.

For 50 days and nights these three people suffered and nobody took notice of them until they made Taubah and wanted to be again part and parcel of the Ummah. Allah then revealed the following:

*Allah turned with favour to the Prophet, the Muhajirs, and the Ansar, who followed him in a time of distress, after that the hearts of a part of them nearly swerved (from duty); but Allah turned to them (also) for Allah is most kind and merciful.*

*Allah also turned in mercy to the three who stayed behind; (they felt guilty) to such a degree that the earth seemed constrained to them, for all its spaciousness, and their (very) Souls seemed straitened to them; And they perceived that there is no fleeing from Allah (and no refuge) but to Himself. Then He turned to them, that they might repent for Allah is Oft-Returning, Most Merciful.*

*Sura Tauba: 117, 118*

And then Allah, immediately after these two verses, revealed this verse:

*O ye who believe! Fear Allah and be with those who are true (in word and deed)*

*Sura Tauba: 119*

Here is a call made to those Muslims who are siding with the enemy of the Ummah and who think they belong on the other side of the fence instead of belonging to the Muslims.

The Ulama of Islam and the commentators of the Qur'an are all unanimous that this lesson of 'the three of Tabuk' is a lesson for all Muslims throughout the history of Islam.

Therefore, it is applicable this very day when Muslims are being faced with the same problem in this country.

Islam, therefore, preceded Western society by 1350 years with the introduction of severing of trade and social relations.

So Muslims are ENTITLED to boycott!

Muslims are entitled to boycott Muslims who participate in the tricameral parliament, management committees and community councils and those Muslims who do not wish to JOIN the Muslim Ummah in refusing to buy from certain shops.

As to the boycott of white businesses. Why do we boycott them? What have they done? They should be boycotted because they have all along supported the apartheid system and they have thrived on the apartheid system.

What did the white business people do when the Blacks were thrown out of their areas? Nothing!

Therefore we have that right as Muslims – as part and parcel of the oppressed – to boycott all those white-owned businesses.

And remember Muslims! While we cannot fight with arms, Allah has given us two powerful weapons.

During the time when the Moroccans were suffering under the French we find one of the great scholars of this century from Egypt, Muhammad Abu Zahr, who instructed the Muslims to use these weapons. He wrote:

Oh Muslims! In our hands we have two powerful and sound weapons. We have the weapon of passive resistance and boycotting, and we have the weapon of international awareness. Cut off all your relations – especially

trade relations — with the oppressor and all those who are supporting the oppressor. So we have a lot of Muslims supporting the oppressor! Cut off relations with them. This resistance is a *Fard al-ain* (a very strong compulsory act) that should be practised by all Muslims.

'And as for the weapon of international awareness: it is the duty of Muslims to make the whole world aware of the conditions under which they live and the sufferings which they have to go through.'

Therefore, if Muslims agitate, speak up and go to jail, the whole world becomes aware of it. If we sit back in our homes and don't bring out the spirit of awareness to the outside, the world will not know we are suffering.

And today, we make the case out from the minbar of Masjid-us-Salaam that these two weapons be put into force.

And let us remember, we have three people in the forefront who are creating this international awareness. But some Muslims tell us that Imam Hassan Solomons, Sheikh Abdul Hamid Gabier and Maulana Faried Essack are agitators. They are not agitators. They are speaking for your very children, your very selves. Therefore, they are not agitators. In fact, they are people who need our moral, material and spiritual support.

Those who are young should go

forward and the elderly should see that there is moral support. And it is our duty to see that these people who protect our rights and our children should at all times be considered, not as agitators, but as heroes in the light of Islam.

Let us remember in this process of boycott not to lose our respect as Muslims. Let us not lose sight of the fact that we have to carry certain responsibilities. It is all very well to boycott white shops. And it is all very well to see that we stand only against those who join up with them (the whites). But indeed, it is not an Islamic practice that we should damage the properties of our own Muslim people. Some of them who are in the forefront to serve the cause.

A pamphlet has been issued which says where to buy. Buy at shops which display the 'Consumer Boycott' poster. Buy at shops which have supported community struggles. Buy at shops which support non-racial sport and are affiliated to Sacos.

I think it is very irresponsible for us, as Muslims, to damage and harm the properties of these people.

Once again let us remember, the time will come when those who sat on the fence and sympathised with the enemy and sided with the enemy will only have to suffer for Rasulullah (SAW) says

*The greatest Jihad is truth spoken in the face of an oppressive ruler.*

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CSO: 3400/484

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE WORKER SHORTAGE GROWS AS HUNDREDS SEEK HELP

AP Wirephoto, Johannesburg 1981 in English 2 Nov 85 p 6

[Approved by File Handling]

The white worker shortage in South Africa is growing as hundreds of white workers seek help from the government to find jobs and to get out of the country.

In the four months up to September this year, the government conducted 1,500 interviews at the Labour Office in Johannesburg. More than 400 a week, the Labour Office said, are now being interviewed. At the same time, the government is trying to get out of the country.

The white worker shortage is growing as hundreds of white workers seek help from the government to find jobs and to get out of the country. The white worker shortage is growing as hundreds of white workers seek help from the government to find jobs and to get out of the country.

383 with poverty and unemployment problems.

A visit to the office this week revealed the enormity of that task.

Four white women, assisted by two African interpreters, work non-stop, trying to understand problems and in some way sort them out.

A worker said the ramifications of the policy of influx control remained one of the major sources of problems, with many additional problems being related to this.

Given the 65,000 unemployed people in PE, she said, she could "almost see the rationale" for influx control.

But there could be "no justification for stopping the natural movement of people, which means it dealt with in a more positive and creative way

than the present system of influx control".

A typical morning at the office reveals that in trying to assist up to 50 "cases" a day, the women keep cordial relations with all branches of the "bureaucracy" with which they deal.

The worker said the officials they dealt with were "usually co-operative".

But, she said, it was disturbing to see the growing distress and anger of black people reacting to what they considered to be a "worsening situation".

She said one of the office's functions was to phone a department where a client had not had an issue fully explained. "They come away feeling that 'they have treated me properly'".

Through their persistence, she said, they had managed to help many such people. This year they had seen a steady increase in "clients" visiting their office.

When I called it was packed with people.

Initially, she said, the office had been open only on Saturday mornings. Then it became three days a week. Now it is open five, sometimes six days a week.

"The number of missing people, usually those having been detained, is very high," she said, referring to the many requests from mothers for assistance to arrange visits to their detained children.

"However, in some cases we can do nothing," she said, pointing to an entry in the register. It said simply: "Shot dead."

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page 200/63

CONTINUED U.S. INVESTMENT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CLIPPER, Johannesburg, 27 June 1967

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH South Africa is experiencing one of its worse capital outflows in its history it is not all doom and gloom. J I Case, a prominent American manufacturer of tractors and farming implements, announced yesterday that it was to invest another R66-million in South Africa.

This follows its investment of R14-million in South Africa in June this year.

The managing director of J I Case, Barney Strydom, told me at the official opening of their new headquarters in Isando yesterday the bulk of the money would be used to open new branches throughout the country.

He said since J I Case took over International Harvester its market share already rose to 5 percent and he hopes to increase this considerably in the near future.

He is of the opinion

that the expansion of the company's production facilities in South Africa will create additional employment opportunities.

He told me the company's investment in South Africa is a demonstration of American confidence in the country's economic future and its potential for growth.

The company's investment in South Africa is a demonstration of American confidence in the country's economic future and its potential for growth.

Mr. Strydom said the South African economy would have to provide a major portion of the food needs of Africa in the future.

"Our farmers don't only have the know-how and the expertise to grow and produce food, but they are also capable of producing high quality food.

It is our hope that

the South African economy will be able to provide a major portion of the food needs of Africa in the future.

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CSO: 3400/500

SOUTH AFRICA

## INSURERS FACE DISASTROUS YEAR

### Short-Term Market

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 10 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Ciaran Ryan: "Disaster Looms for Insurers"]

[Text]

THE short-term insurance market faces its most disastrous year after suffering five casualties in the past 12 months.

The position is so critical that some well-known names in insurance are unlikely to last another year, according to industry experts.

The reason is a huge increase in claims which have not been matched by a similar rise in premium income because of fierce competition.

### Armageddon

A report about to be published by Quest Insurance Advisory Service says claims increased by 30.5% in 1984 while premium income went up by only 18.7%.

Quest managing director Denzil Curgenven says: "The short-term insurance industry is approaching its Armageddon. If the trend continues, the industry faces a combined loss of R200-million in 1985. The combined loss in 1984 was R50-million." The report says an immediate injection of R150-million is needed to restore insurance company reserves to their 1984 levels, which were critical because of the increase in claims.

### Premium rise

However, to restore reserves to internationally acceptable levels an injection of more than R700-million is needed. But shareholders are pulling out, not increasing investment.

Investment income as a proportion of premium income is only 8% in South Africa compared with about 15% in the United Kingdom.

Consumers face increases in premiums of at least 50%, with the result that many people will not to take cover. Liability as a result of car accidents is more likely to be contested in the courts and an increasing number of individuals will be unable to meet claims.

Motor insurance was the only sector in short-term market to show a profit in 1984. The industry was kept afloat on a combined profit in the motor sector of R32-million. This year even the motor sector will incur a loss.

Losses in the fire sector in 1984 topped R40-million and are likely to be higher in 1985.

Reinsurance Union, the only SA-owned reinsurer, stopped writing new business in July, reducing the number of reinsurers to seven.

## Reinsurers

Four direct reinsurers have been absorbed by larger companies, reducing their number from 22 to 18.

Crusader, which suffered a net loss of R1,6-million in 1984, had its short-term business taken over by Guardian. Its operating licence was bought by Auto & General.

Monarch, which lost R1-million in 1984, was bought by Cigna.

Maritime & General lost R138 000 in 1984 and is likely to be taken over by Aegis.

Phoenix, which incurred a trading loss of R1,6-million, was taken over by Protea after a merger of the parent companies in the UK. However, Phoenix's investment income and technical reserves are healthy.

## Depleted

A comparison of the relative solvencies of insurers shows the SA-based companies reserves to be sorely depleted.

Worst off in 1984 was Santam with a solvency ratio — which measures assets and liabilities as a percentage of premium income — of 15%.

Ten percent is considered acceptable.

Santam was followed by AA Mutual with 17,8%. President 20,7% and Hollard 28,8%.

Insurers with foreign parents are in a much better position. SA Eagle had a solvency ratio of 79,4%, Guardian 53,3% and Commercial Union 59,6%.

Reinsurers have tried to stem losses by raising premiums and reducing capacity. The effects are filtering through to direct insurers.

## Sick rand

A director of Reinsurance Consultants & Intermediaries, Robert Shaw, says reinsurers have suffered from falling rates while claims have increased.

He says: "Foreign reinsurers writing business in SA have taken a knock because of the rand's fall because their overseas liabilities are denominated in rands."

Mr Curgenvin says that if more insurers fold there is little likelihood of their being taken over by more affluent companies, who are fielding huge drains on their reserves. Insurance companies rely on healthy technical reserves so that claims can be met.

## Insolvencies Mount

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 10 Nov 85 p 1

[Text]

THE country is suffering from so many insolvencies that the local insurance industry is no longer able to supply liquidators with liquidation bonds.

A liquidation bond is a guarantee required by the Master of the Supreme Court to ensure that a liquidator carries out his duties properly.

It is thus a form of insurance against default on the part of the liquidator. The bond must cover the entire value of the assets of the estate.

According to Henry Gunn, managing director of Metrust, it is not only the number of insolvencies but also the size of them that is now forcing local liquidators to find cover overseas.

"If you have a number of insolvencies the size, for instance, of the Cyril Hurvitz estate (R50 million), you can see how demand for cover can outstrip the capacity of the local industry to provide it," he says.

"But one problem is that, while it is possible to get cover overseas, it is often at a price that the Master of the

Supreme Court  
tends to balk  
at."

Inflation, of  
course, is playing  
its part in pushing  
up the value of  
estates, and this  
means that liqui-  
dators are looking  
for more and

more cover.

As **FINANCE** understands it, it is not  
always that easy to find cover over-  
seas, although Minet insurance bro-  
kers of London has now set up a spe-  
cial department to handle liquidation  
bonds.

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CSO: 3400/467

## METAL INDUSTRY STRIKE CONTINUES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Joshua Raboroko: "Metal Industry Strike Goes on"]

[Text]

THE metal industry seems set for action this month as hundreds of members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union continue their strike at several companies this week.

Mawu has declared disputes with at least 70 Transvaal companies. Mawu demands to negotiate wages and other conditions of employment at plant level.

This follows their refusal to sign a wage agreement at the Industrial Council (IC) for the industry — the Steel Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa).

Mawu recently won wage agreements at Robert Bosch in Brits, ATC company, Brolo Africa, Fry's Metals, Siemens and Rietfontein in the Transvaal. Negotiations in other areas are still in progress.

- An interim recognition agreement has been signed between the University of Cape Town workers' committee and the university. The administration and the union will now work towards a full agreement covering negotiations and dispute procedures, discipline and the rights and duties of shop stewards.

The committee represents 662 non-academic employees in most departments. Members include labourers, cleaners, gardeners, catering hands, artisans and departmental assistants.

- Several unions participating in the trade union talks aimed at forming a giant federation some time this month will continue to hold meetings this week in an attempt to discuss the possibilities of merging, and planning for the inauguration date.

### CUSA

The Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (Azactu) who formed a sub-committee recently to explore the working class's rights, are to hold regular meetings in future, to discuss matters of common interest.

The Cusa-Azactu alliance is set to join the super federation to be formed this month. Azactu was earlier excluded from the alliance and Cusa pulled out — mainly because of its belief in black leadership.

- The Government plans to bring legislation to control the handling of asbestos in a bid to speed up the anti-asbestos campaign started by the Metal and Allied Mining and Construction Union (Mamcu).

According to the Government, the new legislation will limit exposure of factory workers to asbestos fibres which can cause lung cancer.

- All shop stewards of the Transvaal branch of the National Union of Clothing Workers are to attend an annual general meeting next Thursday at Selborne Hall (City Hall Building) from 10.00 to 4.30pm.

### TUCSA

- Tucsas has condemned the 11% pay increase for fares introduced by Puteo last week. It has sent a deputation to the Minister of Transport, Hendrik Schoeman, to voice dissent.

Tucsas says the fare increase is a burden on the poor and irresponsible. The federation is of the opinion that the increase is irresponsible given the state of the economy and massive unemployment.

### NUM

- The National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) and the African National Congress (ANC) are geared to fight with the National Union of Mineworkers (Nuwu) over the installations of tear gas in the living quarters of miners.

Already, the war of words was on, with Numsa demanding that the tear gas be removed from the living quarters because "they are normally used to control miners during strikes". However, a statement was issued by Nuwu saying they are not using them.

- Motor manufacturers have fired large numbers of workers in executive and senior jobs to date as the recession takes its toll on large segments of the labour force.

Nissan, General Motors and Samcor this week confirmed laying off a total of 220 salaried staff amid wide protests from the National Automobile and Allied Workers (Naawu) and the Motor Assemblies and Components Workers' Union (Macwusa).

- The Cusa-affiliated Transport and Allied Workers' Union (Tawu) has signed its 25th recognition agreement. They signed an agreement with Tramways Bus Transportation Corporation in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage. The agreement covers 666 workers and its terms include wage negotiations, grievances and dispute procedures.

### **SACWU**

- The South African Chemical Workers' Union (Sacwu) has criticised the Minister of Manpower for failing to appoint conciliation boards to resolve their disputes with Fedmis, Air Products and Karbochem. The disputes if not resolved soon may lead to strikes involving 1 000 workers.

- Intimidation by other unions and possible in-

volvement by middle management at Iscor plants has been alleged by members of the South African Boilermakers' Society.

The intimidation apparently followed the refusal by the SABS and three other unions to call off the wage dispute with Iscor. Four other unions had agreed to the inferior five percent offer.

In a circular which has caused great concern to the SABS the company has specifically excluded blacks from the "target group". It reads: "Must not be communicated with blacks." This has caused discontent among SABS members.

- The Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, announced in Pretoria this week that the Government did not intend to repatriate thousands of migrants should the disinvestment lobby continue unabated.

- About 350 members of the Sweet Food and Allied Workers' Union dismissed by a coffee company, T W Beckett, in Isando, for striking, have appealed to the 36 unions in the super federation for support.

The workers went on strike because their colleagues were sacked by the company for allegedly using false identity cards. They maintain that their white manager, also guilty of the same charge, has not been sacked.

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050: 3400/468

SOUTH AFRICA

METALS INDUSTRY PLANS MAJOR CHANGES

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 10 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA'S non-gold metals industry is on the brink of big changes, brought about by inevitable rises in the price of electricity.

Without the changes, the industry will see the export benefits of the rand's low exchange rate being wiped out, says Mr Pat Davies, marketing director of project-engineering firm Titaco Consolidated Investments.

The smelting of base minerals and steel requires large amounts of electricity. The country's major producers use about as much as 15 centres the size of Krugersdorp would use.

Any large rise in the price of electricity will therefore have a big effect on the costs of the industry.

Three months ago, electricity went up by 10 percent — and Eskom, badly affected by political pressures on South Africa, needs a further price rise in the region of 30 percent to balance its books.

If demand were high overseas for steel-related products, the local industry could perhaps consider passing on the cost increases.

However, world demand is slack. Export sales have been as good as they have been not because of strong demand but because of the weakness of the rand, which has provided customers with South African minerals at bargain prices.

In addition, the threat of sanctions has put the South African industry in no position to call the tune.

In a buyer's market, South Africa will virtually have to accept whatever price is offered.

Thus, says Mr Davies, the hunt will be on for cheaper ways of producing ferro-alloys.

One obvious way will be to reduce the amount of electricity used by introducing coal-based pre-reduction systems to run in tandem with electricity.

Although less efficient than a completely electric process, a tandem system could be cheaper, given the low price of local coal.

Mr Davies believes tandem systems could be in operation 18 to 24 months after investigations into local conditions and raw materials are completed.

Each facility could cost up to R100 million.

Titaco plans to look into Japanese technology, since Japan has long been a front-runner in developing energy-saving systems, but it expects most of the research work to be done in South Africa, where expertise on ferro-alloys is unrivalled.

"We have no option but to maintain or improve our costs of production," says Mr Davies.

"Because our productivity is low, we must keep the costs of other inputs such as electricity and transport down.

"One area we can work on with a good hope of getting significant returns is the pre-reduction processes."

An idea of how much electricity the ferro-alloys industry uses is given by the fact that last year, despite a badly depressed internal economy, Escom's sales of electricity rose 8.1 percent on the back of furnaces in full production.

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CSO: 3400/468

SOUTH AFRICA

WDL TO OPEN NEW SHAFT COMPLEX

Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Oct 85 pp 42, 43, 45, 47

[Text]

**The first of May next year promises to be D-Day for Western Deep Levels, Southern Division mine and gold plant. After years of concentrated effort, the mine's new No. 1 Shaft complex will come on stream. Major drive, from that day onwards will be towards a production build up which is expected to reach an impressive 100 000 t/month of ore milled level, only 18 months later — in September 1987.**

**Geology**

The mine straddles the Gatsrand or 'Ridge of holes', some 70 km west of Johannesburg on the West Wits Line. The reefs contain two major conglomerate formations, the Ventersdorp Contact reef and the Carbon Leader reef. The mine's lease area occupies 4 909 ha extending for 10,8 km from east to west and for 4 km in the north to south direction. The inclination or dip of the reef is 22° towards the south. The upper Ventersdorp Contact reef lies between 1 500 and 3 484 m below the surface within the mines' lease area while the lower Carbon Leader reef, by far the richer of the two in gold and also containing uranium, lies between 2 300 and 4 357 m below the southern boundary.

**The No. 1 Shaft system**

In 1980, the first sod was turned at the No. 1 Shaft site. In the following year work was started on the service shaft. This will be sunk to its final depth by the end of this year. The first blast at the main shaft was set off in March 1982, sinking was completed in April 1985.

The shafts, 108 m apart, have finished diameters of 9,8 m. The main shaft will have a planned final depth of 2 374 m, the service shaft will have a planned final depth of about 2 384 m. The shafts have been sunk to exploit the Ventersdorp Contact Reef (VCR) and Carbon Leader in the southern portion of Western Deep Level's lease area.

**The Main Shaft**

The last blast in this shaft was set off on May 1 this year. At the time of writing, work is in progress equipping the spillage bin and ore loading facility at shaft bottom. All this work is carried out in precast concrete to counter corrosion.

Once this work had been completed, the sinking mode of the shaft was stripped all the way to surface. Then steelwork in the concrete headgear was re-arranged for permanent winding. An equipping stage has been installed which permits shaft equipping from top to bottom. Conveyances and skips are expected to be operational by April next year.

The shaft will have eight compartments, four for rock and four for men and materials.

This arrangement requires two main man and materials winders and two rock winders. The winders are accommodated in two winding houses, positioned on opposite sides of the headgear. The men and materials winders are of the Vecor double drum type with 6 m diameter drums and 63 mm diameter ropes. Winders for hoisting rock are of the Blair multi-rope type.

Man cages will have triple decks, accommodating 50 persons per deck.

At the time of the flooding of the service shaft at a depth of 970 m, on July 9, 1982, the main shaft had reached a depth of 300 m. After this major inrush, water control measures then in use were critically examined, findings are recorded in a paper-Cover Drilling During Shaft Sinking at Western Deep Levels Ltd, South, by R.B. Willemse, production manager, WDL No. 1 Shaft.

#### **The Service Shaft**

Good progress was being made at this shaft until July 1982 when it was unexpectedly flooded. This circumstance caused an eight-month delay in sinking.

At the time of the flooding, the service shaft was down to 970 m. The striking of water was unexpected as the usual cementation holes had been drilled in the shaft area. *SA Mining World* described the event in its September 1982 issue (New Shaft at Western Deep Levels Flooded). In September 1984 we published Mr R.L. de G. Solms' paper — The Flooding of Western Deep Levels No. 1 Shaft. In this paper, the author describes the flooding and subsequent recovery of the shaft.

The shaft is expected to reach its final depth by the end of this year. A six deck stage is used for sinking and cleaning is by means of a 0,85 m<sup>3</sup> cactus grab and 12 t capacity kipples. The main shaft was sunk using identical equipment. When sinking is complete, work will commence on the installation of a brattice wall, main water and compressed air pipelines, electrical cables. The brattice wall must be completed by April 1 next year with the upcast por-

tion in full working order to accommodate the blasting fumes from underground operations. The downcast compartment will be commissioned by August 1986.

The upcast section will have a cross-sectional area of 42 m<sup>2</sup>, the downcast section will be 25 m<sup>2</sup>. The shaft will have three fans, one of which will act as a standby.

#### **Mining**

On 75 and 81 levels, No. 1 Shaft System is connected to WDLs Nos 2 and 3 shafts. These levels were developed from the existing shafts towards the No. 1 Shaft area as soon as sinking commenced at No. 1 Shaft. The 75 and 81 level haulages were driven from both Nos 2 and 3 shafts. These haulages will be equipped with permanent tramming arrangements. At the moment 762 mm gauge battery and diesel locos are used. These will be replaced by overhead trolley locos, hauling large capacity hoppers.

Longwalls are being established between 75 and 84 Levels, the latter being the lowest working level to the No. 1 main shaft system. The 84 haulage level will be established as soon as the main shaft is commissioned in order to connect into the bottom of the longwalls.

The mine plans to eventually mine to a depth of 4 000 m.

#### **Mechanisation**

In an article published last year, we drew attention to experimental work carried out at WDL Nos 2 and 3 Shafts, employing mechanised equipment in order to improve productivity (Moving Towards Improved Productivity, *SA Mining World*, July 1984).

WDL No. 1 Shaft intends to mechanise along similar lines, employing rubber-tyred LHD's and trucks in the stope area. The LHDs will be employed in working gulleys; faces will still be scraped by means of conventional methods.

"Our mechanisation programme," says Mr Solms, No. 1 Shaft manager, "is designed to reduce waste development and improve productivity. With

less waste being generated the rock hoisting capacity of the shaft can be utilised to hoist more reef."

#### **Production**

Mr Solms also told *SA Mining World*: "Our major drive as from April next year, will be to build up production. Hopefully, we will build up to 100 000 t/month milled by September 1987. This will be quite a feat.

"We hope to do this by establishing longwalls, using mechanised equipment. By the middle of 1988 we should achieve a milling rate of 160 000 t/month — this is the designed capacity of the shaft."

The mine intends to maintain this milling rate for the first seven to ten years, during which time a sub-shaft system will be established. These sub-shafts with their longwalls should take over mining in about 1992 to 1994.

#### **Backfilling**

Waste or slime stowing will become a feature of mining this new area in order to assist strata control and to reduce the extent of seismicity.

#### **Water**

No. 1 Shaft pumps 2 Ml/d of water. This is collected in the shaft water rings from where it gravitates to the pumping facility. The water is pumped to surface where it is filtered in order to remove solids. The water is used for domestic and industrial purposes such as in the refrigeration and CIP plant. By making use of this water, the mine has been able to reduce Rand Water Board supply by as much as 90 %.

#### **Refrigeration**

A 45 000 kW refrigeration plant has been completed on surface. Once sub-shafts are sunk, an underground refrigeration plant will be required. It is hoped to maintain a reject temperature of 28 °C wet bulb in the mine's underground workings in order to optimise working conditions and to eliminate acclimatisation procedures. Air will be bulk-cooled.

#### **No. 1 Shaft infrastructure**

One third of the shaft's office block has been completed and the remaining portion will be completed by the end of this year. The first half of the change house has been built and the second half will also be completed by the end of 1985. The time and attendance facility, lamp room and crush will also be completed by the end of the current year.

A 23 MW emergency generator plant has been installed as a back-up system for fans, refrigeration plant and winders.

A compressor station, equipped with five 30 000 cfm (14.1 m<sup>3</sup>/s) Sulzer turbine compressors has been installed.

#### **The plant**

The CIP plant presently under construction will be ready for accepting its first ore by April 1 next year. That day will be 'D-Day' for mine and plant. The plant is similar to that built at Vaal Reef's No. 9 Shaft.

The plant near the No. 1 Shaft system has been designed as one of the gold mining industry's most economical in terms of operating costs. It will have an initial capacity of 120 000 t/month. The module will have two 60 000 t/month capacity each, 4 m diameter x 6 m run of mine mills, two pre-leach thickeners, a 10 tank leach section, elution, electro-winning and smelting sections.

Intrinsic to the compact plant design is a computer system which will monitor all plant operations. Notable design features will include a distributed control system embracing programmable logic controllers, elevated walkways and instrumentation for metallurgical processes — all of which will lead to fewer operators being required.

Notwithstanding the sophistication of the plant, the relatively small number of mechanical units will enable significant savings to be made in maintenance labour.

#### **Labour and accommodation**

300 houses for whites have been built

at Fochville, another 300 will have to be erected before the mine is in full production. At present the mine employs some 478 whites; this number will increase to 703 by April of next year.

At present the mine employs 4 000 blacks. This figure will increase to 5 000 by the beginning of 1986 and to 8 000 by 1987. Single blacks are accommodated in the new No. 1 Shaft hostel, married workers are accommodated at Wedela, the township developed by Western Deep Levels and Elandsrand gold mines for their key black personnel (see also Wedela — A Place for Living and Learning, our April 1985 issue).

#### **Capital expenditure**

Expenditure for the 1984 financial year amounted to R151 000 000; 1985 expenditure is estimated at R163 000 000. This is made up of R135 933 000 on the No. 1 Shaft system and R15 233 000 on access and ore reserve development.

#### **History**

In June 1957 Sir Ernest Oppenheimer pressed the button that set in motion the pre-grouting drills on the site of the first shaft at Western Deepes. This ceremony was the culmination of 14 years of exploration drilling, negotiation and planning under his leadership. Indeed, the establishment of this mine was a tribute to Sir Ernest's unwavering determination, coupled to the skills of his many advisers, both financial and technical. The

mine came into production in 1962 at a capital cost of R60 million.

Two identical shaft systems, 2,5 km apart, known as the Nos 2 and 3 Shafts, are operated. Each comprises a main vertical winding shaft for handling men, materials and rock and for supplying air to the working places and a vertical ventilation shaft for removing used air. To mine the Ventersdorp Contact reef, the main shaft in each system was sunk to 1 930 m. A similar secondary or sub-vertical shaft with its own hoisting facilities, was sunk a further 1 175 m for the mining of the Carbon Leader. The sinking of a tertiary shaft, starting 3 105 m below surface, to a depth of 3 780 m, was necessary to enable the lower portion of the Carbon Leader to be mined. During 1980 agreement was reached with the interested parties that the Ventersdorp Contact reef in ground south of the mine's lease boundary should be mined. On July 3, 1980 construction began on the No. 1 Shaft system, which includes separate main and ventilation shafts. The new shaft is scheduled to come into production in 1986 and to reach full production in 1992.

In 22 years of production, revenue from 1 034 793 kg of gold has totalled R4 865 million. Taxation and State's share of profit of R1 247 million has been paid and capital expenditure has amounted to R1 056 million.

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CSO: 3460/40

SOUTH AFRICA

TIN PRODUCERS BUOYED BY WEAK RAND

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 10 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Brendan Ryan: "Bombed-Out Rand Safety Net for SA Producers"]

[Text]

THE suspension of the LME tin market could have severe repercussions for South Africa's three quoted producers — Rooiberg, Zaat-plaats and Union Tin.

However, the three mines have a safety net in the bombed-out rand.

The initial problem resulting from the suspension of trading in tin is that producers cannot set a price because they are contractually tied to LME trading quotes.

### Hiccup

The long term, and more serious, problem is that when the LME resumes tin trading the price will be much lower than the R8 500 a ton at which trading was suspended.

The chairman of Rooiberg Tin and Union Tin, Mike Fuller-Good, says his companies are suffering a hiccup in revenue receipts because of the LME suspension.

"It effectively means we cannot set a price on our sales. We continue to deliver metal to contractual customers where we have the right to, but the spot market has to come to a near halt and few deliveries are possible."

It can all be sorted out easily once the LME resumes trading in tin, but the problem is what level the price will drop to.

"I am encouraged by the efforts being made to find a solution to the problem and the UK's commitment to the

implication for London as a financial centre if the LME activities are seriously affected.

"However, should tin resume trading at considerably lower levels, the losses on SA mines would not be as great as on those of other producers, because of the weak rand."

"It is too early to say what could happen on our mine. There could be a few hard years involved however."

Of the two Gold Fields of SA mines, Union Tin is the more exposed because it has been a hard-fought operation for several years. The past two annual reports indicated that it could close, but in three years it can avoid a tick of ore reserves.

That is reflected in the company's share price which doubled from 70c in February to 140c in early October because of the revenue bonanza from the collapsed rand. But the price has fallen to 10c.

At the suspension price of R8 500/ton of tin metal, SA producers were receiving R41 627/ton.

If the price should fall to R5 500/ton, they would still pull in a respectable R24 050/ton on the same rand-pound exchange rate.

That compares with R11 664/ton received last year when the price was R9 169/ton and the rand was rounded solidly from 1984.

At those prices, it would appear that SA producers would be able to cope.

### 12351

There are other problems in the pool, however. A collapse of the tin price to below constant, a strengthening of the rand which would reduce revenue to the mine, and the inexorable rise in mine working costs inflicted by South Africa's inflation rate of 18% which is expected to rise in the next 12 months.

Although De Beers is a far more stable operation than Union Carbide, it could also be hard hit by a price crunch.

The obvious move in the face of falling revenues is to go for higher prices. However, De Beers has been trying to do that for the past 12 months to offset its steadily dropping grade and has failed.

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CSO: 3400/468

SOUTH AFRICA

LYDENBURG PLATINUM'S HOLDINGS IN OFS PROMISING

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 10 Nov 85 p 32

[Article by Brendan Ryan: "Lydenburg's OFS Mineral Rights Appeal"]

[Text]

**LYDENBURG** Platinum has considerable long-term potential because of its mineral holdings in the Free State.

This is one of the findings of a report on platinum by analyst Nic Dinham of stockbrokers Mathison & Hollidge.

Lydplat derives more than 87% of its income from its 10.3-million shares in Rustenburg Platinum, equivalent to about 8.3% of Rusplat's equity.

### Speculative

The report says Lyd Plat suffers from not being as tradeable as Rusplat because of its limited issued capital of 14.4-million shares, of which SA Mutual holds 56.3%. Mr Dinham estimates that 3.62-million shares are not firmly held.

However, Lyd Plat's Free State mineral holdings are in several areas of interest to the major mining houses. Lyd Plat shares would probably attract speculator interest both before and after any announcement of an intent to mine.

One of the areas held by Lyd Plat is being explored by Anglovaal and two others are being looked at by Harmony gold mine.

Lyd Plat also has an undisclosed interest in Kalkoenkrans north of Beisa. It is part of a larger block of ground held by Gold Fields of SA which is drilling the area.

The report concludes that Lyd Plat is an excellent speculative option for the investor who wishes to remain in

Rustenburg but who is looking for a long-term hedge against a poor platinum market in 1988-89.

### Fuel cells

Mr Dinham believes the short-term outlook for the platinum producers is good and rates all three shares — Lyd Plat, Rustenburg Platinum and Impala Platinum — as buys. He does not believe the market has fully discounted the rand's devaluation or the possibility of continuing strong demand from platinum users.

However, he is cautious about the medium term because estimates of potential demand for platinum for fuel cells and the introduction of European emission control standards on cars are misleading and far too high.

The report says Rustenburg Platinum is set to continue its strong growth for another year at least.

"The rate of growth is unlikely to match last year's spectacular performance, but we expect earnings per share to grow by a comfortable 45% at least."

### Gearing

Mr Dinham says that in the event of a sustained increase in demand for platinum in the next four years, Rustenburg's prospects are extremely good because it can raise production.

"Its gearing to an increase in the platinum price is especially satisfactory since it is now more market-orientated. In addition, its long-term

contracts price levels can follow a price rise above the nominal \$475/oz levels."

However, Rustenburg is more vulnerable than Impala should the platinum market move into recession. Mr Dinham rates Rusplat a high-risk, high-return stock in the medium term.

He says Rusplat's earnings are more volatile and more susceptible to market downturns than those of Impala.

### Costing

"We believe this volatility is partly a function of the way Rustenburg costs its stocks, but it reflects also the underlying nature of its con-

tract agreements whereby only an estimated 20% to 30% are now sold on long-term contracts to third parties. In Impala's case the average is believed to be nearer 60%.

"It can be concluded that Rustenburg offered security to its shareholders in the 1982 downturn. This security was based on its willingness to run its cash reserves down.

"This raises more fundamental questions as to how long Rustenburg would maintain such a policy in the event of a protracted downswing. We believe therefore that Impala will prove to be a safer bet in the event of a protracted recession."

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CSO: 3400/408

SOUTH AFRICA

ISCOR EXPANSION, MODERNIZATION PROGRAM UNDERWAY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 10 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Don Robertson: "World First in R340-million Iscor Plants"]

[Text]

ISCOR is spending R340-million on a three-year expansion and modernisation programme.

The projects at the Pretoria and Vanderbijlpark plants will be financed almost entirely from internal cash flow.

The main contractors will be German and Japanese, but SA companies will have a large share of the civil work, plant manufacture and erection. In the past, SA companies have received about 70% of Iscor's capital expenditure.

### World watches

The most important undertaking is a revolutionary coal-reduction plant which will be built at the site of an inoperative blast furnace in Pretoria.

It will be the first of its type. Keith Prince, Iscor's general manager of planning and development, says: "The whole world will watch with interest how the new plant performs."

The process, which has been developed over eight years by Korf Engineering in Germany, uses a mixture of steam coal and iron ore in the furnace. The traditional method is to produce coke from ovens and use it in blast furnaces.

Iscor has taken part in trials with Korf for the past three years using SA raw materials.

### Turnkey

Production costs from the 300 000-ton-a-year plant are expected to be about 30% cheaper than steel produced by traditional methods and will reduce Iscor's dependence on coking coal which is becoming scarce and expensive.

The R100-million turnkey project being carried out by Korf involves the construction of a gasifier-reactor and reduction shaft.

Construction is due to start in January and should be completed early in 1988.

Mr Prince says: "An additional advantage is that the process produces fuel gas which can be used for reheating steel for rolling."

The old blast furnaces and coke ovens will be closed. Some have been in operation for 50 years and are no longer economic.

Austrian-based Voest Alpine has started construction of a R100-million continuous slab casting plant at Vanderbijlpark. The 140 000-ton-a-month plant is expected to be commissioned in 1987.

A R12-million continuous annealing line at Vanderbijlpark is being constructed by a Japanese company, Nippon Iwai. It is a one-step heat-treating facility for different types of cold rolled steel used mainly in the motor industry.

It will have a production capacity of about 50 000 tons a month and should be completed by 1987.

A biological water treatment and supply facility costing \$27-million is also under construction at Vanderbiltpark

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CSO: 3400/468

SOUTH AFRICA

NEDBANK'S ANNUAL REPORT RELEASED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 85 p 21

[Article by Daan de Kock: "Standstill 'Hits Evolution of SA Markets'"]

[Text]

THE activities of Nedbank's branches abroad were taken with the full knowledge of all the relevant authorities and with the specific encouragement of South Africa's authorities the chairman of Nedbank, Prof Owen Horwood, says in the bank's annual report.

"Because it had so clearly identified itself as a South African bank, Nedbank was caught up in the initial blockages of the payments mechanism. The payments difficulties experienced for a while were a result, not a cause, of the overall situation of the country," he says.

#### Difficult

Prof Horwood also points out that the period just past has been "the most difficult in an international political context. South Africa has had to contend with for many a long year".

He says the refusal of one American bank to roll over loans transferred South Africa's sound economy into "something which is a pale image of reality".

"The fact that the standstill interrupts the evolution of South Africa's financial markets and institutions — including that of Nedbank — must be recognised."

#### Borrowers

"What needs to be stressed is that it was South Africa's illiquidity, affecting as it did the borrowers to whom Nedbank had on lent, that put stress on Nedbank and not vice versa".

Prof Horwood says one must accept the circumstances such as South Africa has faced in recent months dictate that market-orientated policies be pursued with flexibility and pragmatism but that special circumstances are now being faced.

Rob Abrahamsen, Nedbank's chief executive, says it is likely that the bank's income from overseas operations will drop this year.

Allowing for this earnings should, nevertheless, be maintained in the current financial year. The earnings, may well be uneven, with the first half of the year likely to be difficult.

Mr Abrahamsen is of the opinion that conditions in the international

markets will remain difficult for South Africa until the country's debt repayment position is clarified.

"The interaction, in this arena, between economics and politics is all too evident and the authorities no doubt will take this fact into account in their policy deliberations."

#### **Back seat**

He also believes efforts to target a limited increase in South Africa's money stock may have to take a back seat while the Government attempts to revive the domestic economy.

Although the recommendations on monetary targeting have had to be temporarily postponed, Mr Abrahamsen welcomes the changes to the Bank's Act which has been announced. He believes they are aimed at fostering a more competitive financial system.

This will increase the

potential effectiveness of monetary policy and bring South Africa into line with international banking practice.

#### **Adequate**

He also believes the capital position of the banks in the Nedbank group is adequate to comply with the anticipated initial more stringent capital ratios which are expected to be required in terms of recent amendments to the Banks Act.

Mr Abrahamsen says as anticipated banking margins did widen a little, but the provision which has to be made for specific doubtful debts increased sharply.

"The disruption to the payments flows of the economy which followed the closure of the markets and the debt standstill impacted adversely on earnings, if only temporarily," he says.

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CSO: 3400/468

SOUTH AFRICA

PAYMENT OF SASOL'S DEBT PLANNED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 10 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by David Carte: "Debt Payment for Sasol Heir"]

[Text]

PAYMENT of Sasol's debt is the top priority of the man who will take the helm when Joe Steynmann and No 2 Jan Bezuidenhout retire in the next year or two.

The oil-from-coal giant will not roll about a crown prince or heir apparent, but the week it named its third executive director - Paul du Plessis Kruger.

### Well oiled

The promotion makes Mr Kruger No 3 in the executive hierarchy and puts him a rung above two other senior central managers who were

promoted to the top jobs in the company last year. They are: Peter van der Merwe, who took over from the late Hendrik van der Merwe, and Muriel Kruger, who took over from the late Muriel Kruger.

Mr Kruger, 48, has been with Sasol for 21 years and has excellent credentials for the top job.

A graduate in mining engineering from Wits, he was mine manager at the Sasolburg colliery.

He led the coal exploration drive at Secunda and oversaw the initial development of Bossiespruit colliery. At the same time he was managing operations at Sasol 2 and was responsible for its commissioning. Soon afterwards he became senior general manager in charge of the oil-from-coal division. That gave him direct line responsibility for all three Sasols.

Experience gained on Sasol 2 saved tens of millions of rands in the construction and commissioning of Sasol 3.

Now that he is at head office, he is more involved with money and marketing. Although he has an MBA from Unisa, he admits he will depend on senior general managers Andre du Toit and Dirk Mostert in these areas.

"In the meantime, other organisations are most welcome to enter synthetic-fuel production. The day we have a competitor, we shall all feel much better. It's not healthy to be a sole producer."

Sasol aims to continue its downstream diversification into fertiliser, explosives and other chemicals in spite of howls of protest from rivals - "but we will never get into such chemicals."

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### Savings

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SOUTH AFRICA

STRENGTHENING PLASTICS INDUSTRY PROPOSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 85 p 21

[Text]

THE development of labour intensive industries and job creation is a strategy which will help strengthen the plastics industry in the present uncertain times says AECT's managing director Mike Sander.

Mr Sander who was speaking at the Plastics Federation dinner said such a strategy required the involvement of the entire industry.

"It has to start with the Government, the prime raw material producers, the plastic producers and finishing with the manufacturers of fabricated plastics finished goods."

Mr Sander said it was a common failing to look at industry on horizontal layers — primary, secondary and tertiary, as legislation, protection, incentives and industrial strategic thinking were almost always concentrated on one of the layers to the benefit or detriment of the others.

Mr Sander believes that to look at South African industry in vertical slices is a more practicable route and cited coalbased electricity and petrochemicals as examples.

"Here we have both good and bad features,

namely the high capital cost and the low material cost.

"The latter feature provides a competitive advantage that holds over a wide range of economic scenarios and provides a base from which capacity surplus to local requirements can be used to develop an export thrust."

Referring to free trade concepts Mr Sander said South Africa was too small to go overboard on a free trade policy and there were too many strikes against it as well in terms of political pressures and financial constraints.

He said that if the country were to succeed as an industry in holding an international position, the toughest challenge would be to encourage local labour to work productively towards the same goals as the industry itself.

"We have however the worst possible starting position with labour and employer divided racially, a total lack of trust prevalent and without even the ability to communicate effectively with our Black employees."

SOUTH AFRICA

DEMAND FOR BANK CREDIT DECLINES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 85 p 20

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text]

CREDIT granted by the South African banking system fell for the second quarter in succession in the three months ended September, though the impact this time was concentrated on leasing facilities and not on instalment sales, which actually rose marginally.

The further decline, noted for the first time in a long time in the figures for the June quarter, is revealed today in the usual analysis by Nedfin Bank of the BA9 returns made by the banks to the authorities.

These show that total instalment sales and lease receivables at the end of September quarter stood at R15,89-billion, down by almost 1,8 percent from the R16,16-billion at end-June, which was itself a 1 percent fall from the end-March level.

Clearly, the recession is having its effect, not simply in reducing the demand for credit, but also in inhibiting to some extent the will-

ingness of the banking system to grant credit, hit as it is by an increasing volume of bad debts.

The fall in this latest quarter, however, is confined to the leasing side: This time it dropped by virtually R300-million to R5,59-million to R5,29-million, a decline of 5,7 percent from the end-June level and one which brings the 12-month drop to 4 percent, as the accompanying graph shows.

Instalment credit, however, showed a slight increase — around R31-million on the quarter to R10,6-billion — presumably on the small relaxations in hire-purchase terms.

Commenting on the figures, however, Nedfin managing director Ron Rundle, suggests that these relaxations are "unlikely" to stimulate consumer demand "except there may be a slight increase over the Christmas period".

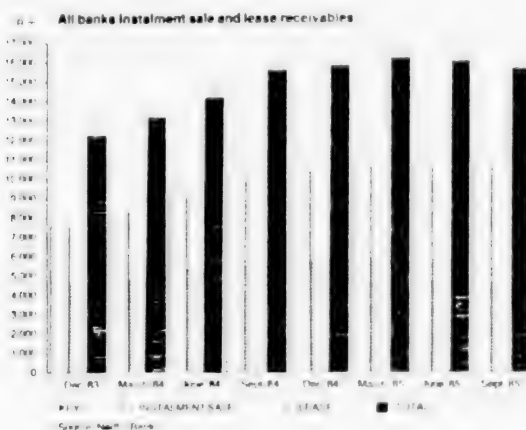
And this, it has to be remembered, could be as much a reflection of rising prices as of any increase in demand. As Mr Rundle points out "when inflation at around 16 percent is taken into account, the real decline in the demand for credit is even more severe."

"There is very little demand for credit facilities at present, and as yet we have seen no signs of a revival of interest for credit".

As far as the market shares of the various credit granting banking institutions are concerned, Barclays remained at the top of the league with a 33 percent share, though

this was a slight fall. Standard gained a little to hold 22,4 percent as did Nedbank at 12,4 percent. But Bankorp and Volkskas both lost slight ground, the former to 20,5 and the latter to 7,1 percent.

Gratifyingly, however, the public appears to be saving more, despite the pressures on disposable incomes. Thus the analysis indicates a 6,7 percent increase in public holdings at the banks to R5,74-billion, a rise of R363-million on the quarter, and bringing to almost R900-million, or 18,5 percent, the rise in such savings over the past 12 months.



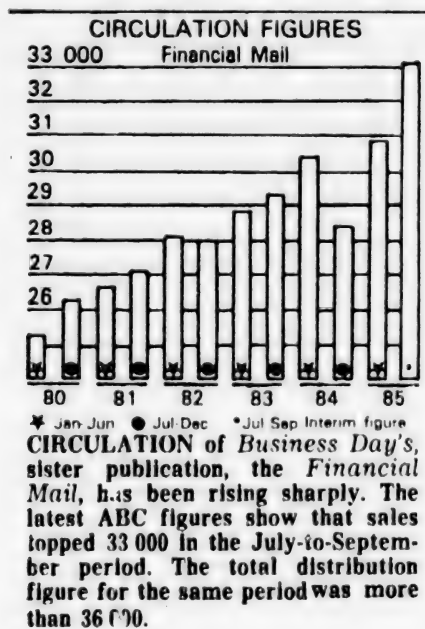
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SOUTH AFRICA

CIRCULATION OF FINANCIAL MAIL RISING SHARPLY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Oct 85 p 4

[Text]



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SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTAGE ON TUCSA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Johannesburg LABOUR MIRROR in English Aug-Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] In his presidential address delivered to TUCSA's annual conference, Brother Robbie Botha called for greater unity in the trade union movement.

Brother Botha was visiting Germany at the time of the conference but his speech was read to delegates by Brother Lief van Tonder, First vice-President.

Brother Botha said that although real unity between trade union groups was extremely unlikely, this was no reason for them to be enemies.

"For the sake of both the workers we represent and the labour movement in South Africa, we should be talking and working together in the face of problems which are common to us all," he added.

Brother Botha said that TUCSA believed that greater unity of purpose was of extreme importance. This would at least attempt to take away the bitterness and suspicion which divided the labour movement.

It was hoped that in months to come the labour movement would be able to face some issues such as the devastated economy, unemployment and retrenchment, with a united voice.

"Government and employers have been able to get away with things for far too

long, knowing that from labour there will be no united voice."

He said that if TUCSA, CUSA, and FOSATU could speak together on issues of common interest "then that would be a massive statement from labour which could be ignored only at great cost."

Such unity would give labour much more influence in economic affairs.

"For we cannot continue much longer as we are at present with the few taking all the cake and the majority making do — or not making do — with the crumbs that stick to the plate," Brother Botha said.

It was also necessary to remove the suspicion and bitterness that exists in trade union rivalry. It was not possible to stop such rivalry, he said, but if it could be managed then the existing labour movement could turn its energies towards organising the masses of unorganised workers who so desperately needed the protection of a trade union.

"Then again we would be ensuring that labour in South Africa has its rightful clout," he said.

Brother Botha hit out at those who promoted disinvestment in South Africa, saying its supporters had no intention of sharing the suffering which they would be promoting.

Most proponents of disinvestment would come no closer to the struggle in South Africa than to watch it on television.

He said that the development of economic independence, of consumer power, and of trade union bargaining power was the real road to emancipation.

He warned that South Africa did not have a social security system to help those left unemployed by disinvestment.

"I often wonder whether the boycott lobbyists know precisely what the effects of their actions would be on the life of the ordinary South African worker.

"We tell them that the end results of boycotts and disinvestment is joblessness here in South Africa and the only result of unemployment is stark poverty. That is quite apart from the withdrawal of the very positive influence which companies such as those from the United States, Britain, and Germany have had and should continue to have on the influence of our country."

A total of 120 delegates, representing 34 of TUCSA's 45 affiliated unions met in West Germany in September for the Council's 31st Annual Conference

Conference expressed its grave urgent concern about the political and economic crisis facing South Africa and requested that President P. W. Botha receive a delegation to hear the views of the Council and its members.

Delegates unanimously passed a resolution proposed by the National Union of Clothing Workers, urging the Government to spell out its reform programme.

It was pointed out that the Government was hiding behind the excuse that it had to consult people before reforms.

The Government was responsible for the laws that people objected to: it had imposed them without consultation and it had the power to remove them without consultation.

Thus, then would negotiations be possible, but the Government would have to talk to leaders chosen by the people, not those whom it appointed.

Delegates asked that a telegram be sent to the President requesting a meeting to urge that South Africans be briefed on reform plans, just as foreign leaders were appropriately informed.

TUCSA's resolution, which was sent to President Botha, read as follows: "In the cause of the new South Africa in which

social, economic and political rights and justice will be guaranteed to everyone, conference calls upon the Government to urgently:

- Make a sincere and forthright commitment to fundamental change in South Africa;

- Make plain what its intentions are so that these can be openly discussed and negotiated;

- Set a clear timetable for the changes and reforms which are urgently necessary.

Conference believes that unless sincere and fundamental change takes place urgently, South Africa could experience escalating inter-community violence, and the transition to a just and peaceful future will be made more difficult."

TUCSA has requested a meeting with President Botha at any time or date.

The President of TUCSA, Brother Robbie Botha, also made a plea to the Government to realise and accept the gravity of the situation.

In a telegram to the conference from West Germany, Brother Botha urged the Government to avoid any further delay and to make its intentions known to the entire world forthwith.

He said that Germany, like other Western countries, had experienced great disappointment and

lack of understanding for the reluctance on the part of the South African Government to issue a statement of intent which will clearly indicate to the world, and especially to the people of South Africa, the direction in which the constitution of their country is to be developed.

"It is a fact that South Africa still has friends but they are under severe pressure to withdraw their support," Mr Botha said.

## New Officers, NEC

The new NEC of TUCSA, including the officers committee, was elected during the 31st conference. The results were as follows:

President: Brother R H Botha.

Vice-Presidents: Brother W Van Der Merwe, Brother L A Petersen, Sister C Du Preez.

Deputy Vice-Presidents: Brother M Mia, Brother M Deysel, Brother L C M Scheepers, Sister L Myubelo, Brother A Mathonsi, Brother J Daniel.

Ordinary Members of the NEC: Brother I R Findley, Sister S Chitja, Brother H M Wallis, Sister D Hall, Brother C J J van der Merwe, Brother C J Bronkhorst, Brother C Petersen, Brother M Soeker, Brother I Davan, Brother H Govender, Brother R Kisten, Brother G H van der Walt, Sister M Bauer, Sister H Wierzbowski, Brother P Souchon, Sister F Lourie, Brother A Khan, Brother C Solomons.

## Editorial

TUCSA's annual conference in Johannesburg this year was clearly a success.

Meeting at a time of political and economic uncertainty, delegates were more united than ever on matters of public concern. It seemed obvious that the critical situation of the country had helped forge greater unity and, yes, moved TUCSA to the "left."

There were familiar faces absent from this year's gathering — more the pity as they would undoubtedly have approved of the tone of debate.

A major success is that for once TUCSA got a fair press. In past years delegates had been surprised by what they saw as unbalanced and apparently biased reporting of their proceedings. By now they had accepted TUCSA's bad press image with resigned complacency.

But this year our press coverage was accurate and fair. We ask no more than that our views be conveyed to the public without the intrusion of personal views.

In both the Presidential address to conference and in the debates there was a clear message: TUCSA unions are prepared to work with unions in other federations because this is in the interests of all workers and because all unions must have much in common.

Another message to emerge from conference is TUCSA's clear and unequivocal stand on civil rights issues.

TUCSA unions were completely united in expressing their condemnation of those laws and practices which infringe upon the Rule of Just Law.

There are those who would condemn TUCSA's past record and say: "It is too late now."

TUCSA has in fact always opposed detentions, banning and other repressive measures. As these still exist, it cannot be "too late" and TUCSA will continue to voice its opposition — and its support for the rule of law.

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**BANNED DANES REMAIN**--The East Asiatic Company, a top Danish graphics manufacturer, has been banned by the Danish Government from investing more in South Africa. However, East Asiatic says it will maintain its investment here which is worth more than R80-million. The theme of EAC Graphics' display at Pakprocess/Print Expo is "Stable of Champions". It includes graphics, packaging, compugraphic and rapid processing systems. Two of its German principals, K.J. Oppermann and Siegrid Seidel, will speak on print quality control at the Pira/Graphix conference. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 10 Nov 85 p 97 /12851]

**WORKPLACE RACE PROBLEMS--DURBAN**--Prospects of overcoming racial obstacles at work decidedly gloomy, according to black industrial relations expert, Paul Bhengu. Blacks saw the free enterprise system as a farce and were consequently alienated from their employer companies, contended Mr Bhengu an associate of Durban-based TST Consulting. In a paper to the Institute of Personnel Management, Mr Bhengu cited influx control, inferior education, poor language skills, personal frustration, and ingrained prejudice as major barriers to genuine black advancement at work. "The problems are primarily due to the environmental and structural contradictions which may exist in South Africa," he said. "The present reformist approach by organisations has inherent problems. Addressing political and economic problems where official policies are riddled with contradictions can only exacerbate rather than alleviate the problems." Mr Bhengu urged industry and commerce to tackle the root of the problem by collective adoption of a number of schools, broadening the base for recruitment into industry and enabling the black community to develop. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 10 Nov 85 p 37 /12851]

**MANAGEMENT MAGAZINE FOLDS**--The last issue of Management magazine will appear in December, says the managing director of PTP Publishing, Roy Powell. "We are not closing the magazine. We are suspending it until the economy improves so that we can relaunch it." Management had a circulation of 15,000. PTP Publishing has a turnover of R4-million a year, although Management is the only commercial publication. Other publications brought out by PTP include two inhouse magazines for South African Transport Services -- Esprit de Corps and Momentum, and two inhouse journals for Mobil Oil. Mr Powell says: "Like with all newspapers and magazines, we are suffering from increasing costs and declining advertising revenue. Management was a particularly expensive magazine to produce." [By Ciaran Ryan] [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 10 Nov 85 p 37]

**RSC LEVIES HIT**--The proposed levies to be introduced by the Regional Services Councils, which are to come into being in two months time, will be a serious financial burden on the industrial sector, the Transvaal Chamber of Industries says in its latest bulletin. The TCI points out that the industrial sector which is going through the worst recession since the war, can no longer absorb additional costs such as the levies which the Act says may not be passed on. It feels too that the levies do not fit into the present tax structure which is being investigated by the Margo Commission. The method of taxation for the financing of the Regional Services Councils should be referred to the Margo Commission and the financing of the RSCs in the interim period should be done through a surcharge on GST or petrol on a regional basis the TCI says.

Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Reddy has called on the Australian government to review its policy which the Argyle diamond mine in Western Australia is to sell only to the South African-controlled Central Selling Organisation (CSO), which is run by the De Beers. In recent talks with Trade Minister John Dawkins, the Australian Minister Khurshed Alam Khan has proposed that Australia switch to selling its diamonds to the Indian government's own De Beers and Central Selling Organisation. Khan said the CSO controls the world's diamond market. In view of international outcry against apartheid, it was highly unethical, such contracts to Australia's allies, he said. India has emerged as one of the biggest centres for diamond cutting and polishing, he added. The Argyle production line - reported as the world's biggest - supplies India less reliant on SA produced diamonds. In view of Prime Minister Hawke's invitation to Indian counterpart Rajiv Gandhi to visit Australia next year, the Argyle mine's a connection is certain to come under close scrutiny from the left wing of the ruling Australian Labour Party. (ATout) (Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Nov 85 p 81 /13104

SA employees of General Electric have offered to buy out the US subsidiary, a company spokesman said yesterday. GE and other US companies have been criticised by anti-apartheid organisations for doing business in SA because of the white-minority government's racial segregation policies there. GE SA, which operates several plants and employs 1,400 staff, makes electrical capacitors, lighting fixtures, locomotive motors and industrial switchgear and control equipment. GE spokesman gave no detail of the bids. "The business has not been doing well here," he said. "It's a business situation that's not a good one. But we had limitations that precluded us from backing away from it." The company was very last year and has been on the decline since 1981, he said. (Hindustan Times BUREAU DAY in Pretoria 22 May 20 p 11) /13104

NAVY SEEKS INDIAN VOLUNTEERS--The South African Navy is looking for Indian men between the ages of 17 and 25 to volunteer for two years national service in the navy. The training will start on January 13 and the first five months basic training will be at SAS Jalsena in Durban. After this the sailors will be sent for specialist training to Durban or Simonstown as marines, engineers, chefs, seamen, stewards, drivers, clerks, storemen and communication radio operators. The next 17 months of their national service will see them based in Durban or Simonstown with possible stints in the operational area. Application forms are available from the Officer Commanding, SAS Jalsena, Fleet Mail Centre, PO Fynnland, 4020, or 031-464311 extension 361. Selected candidates will be considered for attestation in the Permanent Force. [Text] [Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 7 Nov 85 p 3] /9274

COMPUTER INDUSTRY CHANGES--The computer industry will undergo a revolution in the next few decades as more laymen become users. IBM (US) director of technical personnel Dick Case told the conference that future users would change from professional operators to people with "a half-day's training." "Common to all new computer applications is the requirement for human intelligence to install new uses," he said, "and this aspect will receive a lot of attention over the next 30 years." Case listed key issues in the processing and electronics industry as: human users and skills, programming, application, conversion, information structure and search, and resources. He traced the history of computing from the 1890s, through the late 1940s, to the electronics and vacuum tubes in the 1950s, to solid state in the 1960s, to micro-chips in the late 1960s. As units became smaller and more efficient, costs came down. The cost of a memory was \$2m per megabyte in 1960, whereas the price today was \$2000. Chip technology was increasing dramatically and future possibilities, said Case, included more accurate economic forecasting. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Nov 85 p 7] /14104

INTEREST RATES--In view of the authorities' commitment to stimulating growth and employment, a further reduction in short-term interest rates lay within the immediate scope of monetary policy. At the Financial Mail's Investment conference, Discount House of SA's Pierre Faure said he believed that the Reserve Bank has absolute power to move down interest rates through its discount policy. Faure sees a stronger case in 1986, a fall in inflation and a probable easing in both short- and long-term interest rates. Success in the bank rate - the first in the banking sector of converting assets into money - could reduce gradually the present prime overdraft of 17.5% to 16.5% in the first quarter of 1986. Faure says that, even though current inflationary uncertainty makes investment in long-term government bonds unappealing, the rate should ease to 16.5%-17% on the long end early next year. He also believes the commercial rand could appreciate in 1986 depending on the outcome of the debt talks. Other factors which could shape the direction of interest rates next year are the return of the public corporations onshore to raise capital, the inflation rate and expectations about inflation. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Nov 85 p 7] /13104

HIGH-TECH PROJECTS--PNI Electronics has given a R350 000 (approximately US\$200 000) microprocessor development grant to WREC (the University of Witwatersrand - Johannesburg Technical Centre) to encourage local research and development. [Text]

projects include the development of microprocessor-based robotics to be used in industry throughout SA. The donation places a key tool in the hands of UWTEC with which to pursue its "three-cornered target" - technical transfer of knowledge, research and development throughout industry and engineering education, with emphasis on multi-disciplinary engineering projects. Professor Mike Rodd, director of the MechaTronics Division of UWTEC, said "This donation is another example of the willingness of SA industry to enter into joint ventures with the universities." The microprocessor development system provided will be used for the design of systems to be installed down mine shafts and to assist in the production of image-processing equipment. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Nov 85 p 5] /13104

ETHANOL USE STUDIED--The SA Sugar Association (Sasa) has launched a feasibility study into the production and greater use of ethanol in SA fuels, Sasa GM Peter Sale said yesterday. Sale said Sasa had been asked to make the study during discussions with government on the broad aims of the association. There were two main aspects behind the feasibility study - the extent of the benefits to the sugar industry and the strategic importance of having a renewable source of energy. Cane could be cut several times a year and only needed replanting every 10 years. Sale said three South Coast sugar farmers had been given a government go-ahead to produce ethanol for use on their farms. On the sugar industry's prospects for the season, Sale said bigger export earnings because of the weak rand had saved the industry from a potentially disastrous situation. Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Danie Steyn told a Motor Industries Federation conference in Durban that the national programme for energy research was targeted mainly on fuel conservation to make the country more independent of imports. A number of projects were in progress to investigate the technical and economic acceptability of petrol/alcohol and diesel/alcohol mixtures, as well as a lighter grade diesel. "It is clear in many instances technical problems have mostly been overcome and the research accent has shifted to improve economic viability," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Nov 85 p 4] /13104

LANGE'S SANCTIONS MINIMIZED--New Zealand's sanctions package is unlikely to break South Africa, say trade officials. They say trade between SA and New Zealand is not extensive, with the balance of trade favouring New Zealand. Last year, SA imported goods totalling R22m from NZ and exported R14m. About 10% - less than R1,5m - of SA's exports were agricultural products. However, they caution that the New Zealand sanctions, while not in themselves of great importance, add to the impetus of sanctions worldwide. One trade official says: "This is probably the end of the first round of official sanctions against SA. Unless political change takes place, there will be another round of more punishing sanctions. "All the countries who have imposed sanctions against us have said their actions are preliminary. They want to see progress here, and if there is none, they will act again." PM David Lange said yesterday more sanctions would follow if SA "does not show progress towards ending its policy of racial separation". [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Nov 85 p 9] /13104

GOVERNMENT'S INTERVENTION FOR CORRECTION of intervention in the operation of the transport services has led to the market distortions, said Director-General of Transport Adriaan Eksteen. He added at the time that the use of a permit system and the extensive use of regulation on rail transport through permits, licenses and authorities had indeed aided in private-sector operators. It was estimated that direct costs to government, applicants and objectors to applications exceeded R60m a year. It was also difficult to enforce the permits system. In 1985 it was found that 20% of freight moving between Durban and Johannesburg was unauthorised. It was decided financial incentives should be removed between modes of transport. The first of these was cross-subsidisation within the Sats. Other incentives resulted from tax and other benefits granted to semi-government and private operators who competed with the private sector. Eksteen said overloading and a major problem in the allocation of regulations was receiving top priority. [Text] [Johannesburg] BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Nov 87 p 41 713104

FAR EAST INVESTING--New industrial investment is being attracted to SA despite the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The bulk of it is coming from the Far East, says Alkhan Industrial Consultants (AIC). Interests in Hong Kong and Singapore are investing R8m in a video-tape manufacturing plant for the export and domestic markets. Taiwanese interests are putting R2,5m into a factory to manufacture plastic fashion shoes for export and another group is putting a similar amount into a plastic bottle manufacturing plant. AIC Mr. Alkhan says the export of plastic bottles of 1.700, is being reduced from Taiwan because of competition from mainland China. AIC has also had a recent parcel application for a new factory in the area. [Text] [Johannesburg] BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Nov 87 p 41 713104

AIR-POLLUTION CONFERENCE--growing threats to health and the environment are highlighted at a recent air-pollution conference at the CSIR in Pretoria. SA had not yet reached the distressing pollution levels of cities such as Los Angeles but the warning bells had started to ring. Damage to buildings and health was widespread because of the hundreds of tons of pollutants, including motor exhaust fumes, pumped into the atmosphere. [Text] [Johannesburg] BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Nov 87 p 41 713104

BLACK TOWNSHIPS UPGRADED--The allocation of R127m for the upgrading of black townships was announced by Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis in Pretoria yesterday. At a Press conference Heunis said this was part of the R600m made available to combat unemployment. An amount of R100m has been allocated to upgrading projects and the development of infrastructure. Of this amount R50m would go to upgrading and the remainder R50m to the creation of infrastructure and further self-help schemes. An additional R2m would go to food purchases in areas where the need was most critical. A further R25m has been earmarked for the newly-created black municipal police force. Heunis said R40m would be spent in 65 townships in the Transvaal. [Text] [Johannesburg] BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Nov 87 p 31 713104

LIFE AIRPORT BUILDING--The multi-million-pound international terminal at Cape Town's O R Tambo Airport is being constructed on a concrete pad. This development is seen as a development area by the Department of Transport to provide some use for the building, which has been idle more than 40 years since completion since completed several years ago. Few direct international flights have used the airport, recently there have been reduced to a trickle of six a week. The expensive building - equipped with restaurant, car and taxi stop - is closed most of the time. (Text) (Johannesburg 0518745 DAY in English 12 Nov 88 p 1) (11104)

MINING GOLD MINE--Kamoa-Moa gold mine, which is in the top league with a rated milling capacity of 500 000 tons a month, is to build a fourth milling plant to raise capacity to 650 000 tons a month. The board has decided to build the fourth plant at the new Bwana section, where a 100 000-tons-a-month plant was recently brought on stream. The project will start immediately so as to ensure that the plant will be ready to treat ore from Bwana section in 1987. It is expected that Bwana will eventually be expanded to 300 000 tons a month milling capacity. (Text) (Johannesburg 0518755 DAY in English 12 Nov 88 p 1) (11105)

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## PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE LEGAL PRACTICES

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 85 p 10

[Text]

**DAR ES SALAAM.**  
"GREEDY and inefficient" lawyers in Tanzania may find life harder if the government accepts a proposal for the establishment of co-operative legal practices.

The aim of the new co-ops would be to provide competition to the inefficient state-run Tanzania Legal Corporation and profit-oriented private practitioners.

In its first report since its establishment earlier this year, a subcommittee of the Permanent Law Reform Commission suggests that a minimum of five lawyers could form a co-operative legal society, whose members would have equal status but whose salaries would be paid according to seniority. Profits would be shared equally among professional staff. Societies would receive substantial tax rebates to encourage lawyers to join.

"The internal workings of the co-operatives should be left to the members," the committee notes. "There should be minimum interference by state officials and minimum regulation by statute to minimise bureaucratic controls. There is, however, need for a statute to provide for a basic framework."

One intention is to encourage co-operatives to open offices in small towns, charging low fees in order to bring legal services within reach of the rural poor.

The committee accuses town-based lawyers of

being money-minded, un-socialist and of offering mediocre services to clients.

It also accuses private lawyers of violating professional ethics by demanding exorbitant fees and concealing their incomes: "Sometimes they delay hearing of cases while their meters are ticking." It rams the point home by quoting Mario Puzo's book *The Godfather*: "A lawyer with a briefcase can steal more than a hundred men with guns."

Tracing Tanzania's legal system since colonial times, the report recalls that initially private legal practice was dominated by Tanzanians of Asian origin, but became Africanised between 1970 and 1980.

Of the country's 715 registered lawyers, 121 are in private practice. Out of this, 70 are based in the capital, and most of the others are based in major towns.

The state Legal Corporation was created in 1971 to offer services to parastatal organisations in response to the increasing volume of cases arising from the 1967 mass nationalisation of foreign-owned firms.

But the committee notes that although the corporation started with a bang and attracted many clients, including members of the public, its services had declined steadily. The committee recommends that the corporation's advocates should be paid a per-

centage of clients' fees in addition to their salaries as an incentive to continue working with the corporation, which has lost many experienced staff since its inception.

Unlike the first post-independence Tanzania Judicial Review Commission in 1977, which recommended the abolition of private legal practice because it offered its services only to the rich, the new report says private lawyers should be allowed to operate, though with more effective safeguards and regulations to protect the interests of the public.

"We recommend, therefore, the retention of the right of every person who wishes to do so to avail himself of the services of an advocate. We recommend, too, that advocates continue to be part of our legal system so that they may be accessible to those who need legal services," says the report.

It strongly warns the government to avoid the mistakes which occurred in 1980 when private medical practice was abolished. Medical personnel including doctors were requested to join "approved organisations". Private clinics complied with the directive, but retained their premises under the umbrella of religious bodies and charged even more than they had done previously.

The committee takes exception to lawyers who decline taking cases for the poor, and directs

High Court registrars to provide government with an annual list of recalcitrant lawyers, who avoid providing relatively low-cost services to people charged with serious offences but who cannot afford to hire lawyers.

In recent years the University of Dar es Salaam's committee for legal aid has been offering free legal services to defendants in this category. The Tanganyika Law Society has also been offering almost free services in criminal cases, but is paid a percentage of the costs awarded in civil cases.

To extend such services to greater numbers of people, the committee recommends that all institutions offering law courses should also offer free services to their local communities.

Commenting on the recommendations of the report, a senior Justice Ministry official said: "If the co-operative practices prove more reliable, efficient and hardworking than the two forms (state and private) the private practice will die a natural death, thus scoring another milestone in our socialist walk." He stressed that the ministry was still perusing "that challenging report".

The public, too, has been invited to submit views on how the legal profession could be reformed to match changing social, cultural and political developments. — Gemini.

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CSO: 3400/463

ZIMBABWE

RADIO TRUTH URGES LISTENERS TO EXPOSE TORTURE

MB181056 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Radio Truth has consistently exposed the inhumanity of those in power towards their political opponents. Our stand on this issue has been reinforced by the latest report from Amnesty International to which we made brief reference the other day. This human rights organization declared that there had been a sharp increase in the arrest and torture of government opponents since the general election last July. Amnesty had received persistent reports of beatings, electric shocks, and other forms of torture at ZANU-PF's detention camps.

At least 150 people had been arrested, mainly officials and supporters of Nkomo-Zapu. Among their number were members of parliament and city councillors. From a wide variety of sources, Amnesty International had been reliably informed that detainees were hung upside down and beaten while their heads were submerged in buckets of water. Others had canvas bags full of water tied over their heads and were left in that condition until they lost consciousness. Torture was aimed at extracting false statements which incriminated the victims of their associates. These barbaric procedures took place at several places of detention, which Stock's Camp in Bulawayo having a particularly bad record.

Most of the arrests were carried out by the police. Frequently, the detainees were denied access to their families and lawyers in contravention of our declaration of rights. In its report, Amnesty International urged Comrade Mugabe to act at once to end torture and to set up an independent public inquiry. Judging by ZANU-PF's shocking track record on this issue, we do not expect them to comply with its requirements. There will be a massive cover-up exercise, heated denials, and accusations hurled at everybody except the real culprits.

This is the same political regime that has the audacity to stand in judgment of Pretoria over alleged human rights violations. Our leaders should clean out their own muck heaps before they dare to open their mouths again. But, knowing how thick-skinned they are, this is unlikely to happen. Nevertheless, pressure and exposure from this station and from renowned and credible outside agencies must have some impact eventually.

We urge our listeners to bring any and every violation of human rights to the notice of one or all of the following organizations. These addresses we will repeat to allow you to write them down.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, Avenue Lappe, PAIX 721211, Geneva Switzerland [Repeat]; Amnesty International, Tower House, 10 South Hampton Street, London WC2, England. [Repeat]

There is no time like the present, so write today.

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CSO: 3400/477

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